The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MADGE—At Calcutta, No. 2, Madge's Lane, on the 9th May, Mrs. Harriet Madge, relict of the late James Madge, Esq., aged 73 years, 7 months and 10 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HASTINGS—At Allahabad, on the 9th of May, the wife of Thomas Hastings, Esq., Surgeon-Major, R. A., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PETER—At Delhi, on the 13th April, Captain C. W. Peter, Staff Corps, of decline, from the effects of exposure during the Frontier War.

SHIPPING.

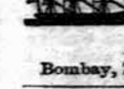
FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain Seward, 687 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)



THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain Watson, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

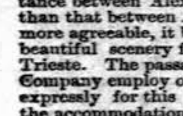
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. Wyles, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE First Class Ship VITTORIA, Captain Martin. This ship will have early despatch having been chartered: has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Martin.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

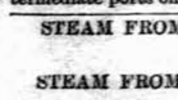
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

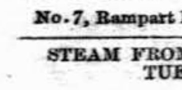
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comorin* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 p. m.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.
Friday 20th May.......JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 p. m.
DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.
Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 p. m.
For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Weather Permitting.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow. :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 p. m.
Tuesday 24th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 p. m.
Friday 27th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 p. m.
Tuesday 31st „	TELEGRAPH	at 5 p. m.
Friday 3rd June	MAHARAJ	at 6 p. m.
Tuesday 7th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 p. m.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May	TELEGRAPH	at 10 a. m.
Tuesday 24th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 p. m.
Friday 27th „	TELEGRAPH	at 4 p. m.
Tuesday 31st „	MAHARAJ	at 1 p. m.
Friday 3rd June	TELEGRAPH	at 11 a. m.
Tuesday 7th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 p. m.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock p. m. positively.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 a. m. positively.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 17th May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain Affleck will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.
MONTAULARD and TALLADA.
Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND A GOOD DRAFTSMAN wishes to obtain an employment in any of the establishments of Bombay, and would have no objection to go up-country. Any testimonials may be required can be produced. Rupees 300 per month. For particulars apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN by J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.
Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

LOST.—From a Gentleman's Pocket on the way from Messrs. Scott and McClelland's Office in the Fort to Mazagon in a Buggy, No. 396, a roll of certificates which are of no use to any one but the owner. Any one bringing the same to the office of the *Bombay Gazette* will be rewarded.
Bombay, 17th May 1864.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1864.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.
S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ઇજીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઅેલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
ધી બોમબે પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
धी बंबे परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
बंबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी लिमीटेड.
બોમબે બોંડેડ વેરહાઊસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—Third call of Rs. 300 per share.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. Alex. C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the 3rd instant, and in the terms of Act XIX. of 1857, the Shares of such Shareholders, as shall not on the 20th instant, have paid the Second Call of Rs. 500 per share, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, from the 30th ultimo (when such Calls were due), will be forfeited and sold on behalf of the Company.
LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the death of Mr. C.F. Barclay, the Trustee of the Estate of the late firm of Messrs. Warwick Waller and Company, a meeting of the Creditors of the said Messrs. Warwick Waller and Company will be held at Kurrachee, at the Office of Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Company, on MONDAY, the sixth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee in pursuance of the provision in that behalf contained in the Deed of Trust.—Dated the 14th of May 1864.
C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. and other Creditors of Messrs. Warwick Waller & Co.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (*) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમબે આઊશ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમબે અન્ડ બગાલ ઇશટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.
1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 8 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four (4) young KANGAROO DOGS. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, opposite to the Secretariate Office.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT. particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2½ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Check.
CHEESE.	
Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

} At 1½ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Barlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	„ 28	„
Henry Hernozant	„ 26	„
Queen Mortons	„ 20	„
Do. Pts.	„ 12	„
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to „ 15	„
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to „ 28	„
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to „ 28	„
Ginger Wine	„ 18	„
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	„ 18	„
Tennents' Beer and Porter	„ 6	
Do. Do. Pts.	3-8	„

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.
P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.
N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.
Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
W. B. Huggins and Co's. very superior Sherry in 1 dozen and 2 dozen cases; marked (1) at Rs. 25 per dozen, and (2) at Rs. 28 per dozen.
Whiskey at Rs. 12 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).
Royal Champagne at Rs. 36 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).
Devonshire Champagne at Cider Coy's Cider (Vintage 1858) in 1 dozen and 3 dozen cases Quarts at Rs. 11 per dozen, and 5 dozen cases Pints at Rs. 7 per dozen.
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac 1851 at Rs. 25 per dozen.
Personneau Gilbert Vincent and Co.'s Champagne Cognac (United Growers of the Vineyard of France) at Rs. 14 per dozen.
L. O. Sicard and Co.'s Vien Cognac at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Champagne 1858 Vins at Rs. 24 per dozen.
STEVENS BROS. & Co.
P. A. W. CAMPBELL.
Also,
FOR SALE.—2 nice Dog Carts just landed ex *City of Manchester*. Apply to BAZONJEE PALLONJEE at Messrs. Stevens Brothers & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.
BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints .... „ „
N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Do. in pints	„	20
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—
Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.
Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.
Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.
The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—
Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 50
METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—
8 inches ... ... Rs. 10
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „......	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „......	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „......	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „......	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „......	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „......	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunnelling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.
SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Parallell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.
Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.
Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.
Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ½ to 10 percent.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.
Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.
Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.
P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
A first-rate Thurston's Slate Billiard Table in good order and complete with Cues, Balls, Cue Racks, Masking Boards, Lamps, &c. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93	dozen	1	lb.	Tins	Fresh	Oysters.
33	„	1	„	„	} Spiced.	„
10	„	2	„	„		
46	„	1	„	„	Lobsters.	
352	„	1	„	„	} Salmon.	
194	„	2	„	„		

10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 „ Rock Oil.
Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," now in the occupation of the Hon'ble M. R. Westropp, from the 1st June. Apply to
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.
It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—
"Liverpool.
"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."
From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.
"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."
"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."
—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.
Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
Directors.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
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Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.
INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.
Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.
All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.
Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.
MARINE RISKS
are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..............Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq..................Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..........................Liverpool.
Board of Direction.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq.,...............................London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq....................Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq..........................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.....................Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq............................Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq..............................Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq......................Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq..................London.
Abel Chapman, Esq...........................London.
Henry Fowler, Esq............................London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.................London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq............Liverpool.
For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under* Act XIX. of 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
Exchange.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 „		2s. 0¾d.	„
3 „		2s. 0½d.	„
2 „		2s. 0¼d.	„
1 „		2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand		2s.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Remittance.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.
Commission.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.
Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooke, Esq.,
W. S. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. S. Hill, and carried unaminously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz. :—

Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. S. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	17th May 1864. Time—6h. 58m. 54s.2
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 50m. P.M.	5 25	6 28	10 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 27	11 47	
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 52	
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 21	1 14	1 37	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 11
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 7
ALLAHABAD	May 12	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 13
BANGALORE	May 13	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 11	MEERUT	May 10
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 12	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

THE remarkable movement which for the last four months has been apparent in the proceedings of the Bombay Bench of Justices has at last attracted the condescending notice of our respected contemporary the *Times of India*. The Justices are patted on the back, and compared to the members of the Saxon "Wittenagemote," whose early labours in asserting the broad principles of liberty laid the foundation of that system of self-government of which the noblest product is the English House of Commons. The stretch of imagination required to detect the faithfulness of this historical parallel is too great for our faculties. The Justices who began and have maintained the agitation for the popular government of local affairs in Bombay are not representatives of the people, but Englishmen who feel it an irksome and indeed intolerable thing to be deprived in this country of all those rights and privileges which made the chief enjoyment of life at home. They "want to know" why the expenditure of the money which they pay towards keeping Bombay clean and changing the city into a place fit for civilised people to live in should not be placed under their own control here, where there is as large and intelligent a community as can be found in some of the principal boroughs in England. And here, by way of digression, we may refer to the extraordinary inaccuracies which are current with respect to the extent and population of Bombay. We see repeated at least once-a-week the statement for which Mr. Cassels is originally responsible, that Bombay is as large and populous as Paris. The Census taken this year shows the population of this city to be about 800,000 souls; that of Paris exceeds a million and a half, so that Bombay cannot be said to rival even in point of numbers the capital of France, unless the half is now equal to the whole. Still, the Europeans in Bombay, and the natives who understand English ways, and who might be trusted to assist in the introduction of English habits of cleanliness and comfort into the place, are by themselves numerous enough to deserve that they should be ruled locally by a corporation of their own choosing instead of by a prefect of Government. It is useless, however, after what took place at Monday's meeting of the Bench, to attempt to conceal the fact that even the most enlightened natives have still but a very dim notion of their duties as citizens. They have not yet learnt to take an active part in the discussion of public questions, and are much too easily led by the chiefs of native society to vote as one man in favour of any proposition from personal motives, and not because it is for the public good. The English Justices will, for a long time to come, have to bear the chief burden of the work. Their position, with regard to the natives, is, if we want a historical parallel for it, not unlike that of the Norman nobles who, when they found that their kings were bent on establishing a tyranny in the newly-conquered kingdom of England, and that the privileges of the aristocracy were in danger, sought the aid of the people to maintain liberties which afterwards became the common possession of the whole nation. A similar result is not likely to be attained in India by means of the Legislative Councils and the Municipal Councils which are now on their trial, because experience has shown that the conquering and the conquered race can never amalgamate in this country, and whatever imitation of Western manners and policy is created under British rule in this country will cease to exist as soon as that rule comes to an end. It seems to us that Englishmen in India may adopt the magnanimous and disinterested policy of teaching the natives the cost of self-government without much fear of the result; our strong hold on the country will not be loosened by the eloquence of a multitude of free and enlightened Councillors, or by anything that we can foresee but great military disasters in Europe.

The criticisms of the *Times* on the general conduct of business at the meeting of the Justices are for the most part fair and sensible, and one regrets that their effect should be spoiled by an attempt to pay a doubtful compliment to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy who was called to the chair on Monday in the absence of Mr. M. H. Scott. A voice that is "low and sweet" is, no doubt, an excellent thing in woman; but we never knew till yesterday that it could be considered one of the special qualifications of a good chairman of a public meeting. Our own candid opinion that Sir Jamsetjee makes a most inefficient chairman will of course be set down to the account of that ferocious hatred of the natives which distinguishes all the leading articles in this journal. It is well, however, to learn the truth even from an enemy; and Sir Jamsetjee will, we think, find that his reputation will suffer no loss if he decline taking upon himself duties which no man unfamiliar with the working of public meetings in England can rightly discharge. For instance, an experienced chairman would never have permitted Mr. Spencer's amendment to be discussed; and, after this discussion had been brought to an end, he would certainly have taken care that the division should be made in the regular manner. We must express our surprise that, with Mr. Leathes by his side to supply all necessary information as to the way in which the opinion of the Justices should be taken on any question, Sir Jamsetjee should havo been content to declare the amendment carried by a majority of 25 against a minority of 22, when there were 57 Justices present in the room whose duty it was to vote on one side or the other or to let the chairman know that they did not wish to vote on either side. On enquiry, we find that many Justices were completely taken by surprise when Sir Jamsetjee announced that the amendment had been carried, the fact being that many gentlemen did not trouble themselves to hold up their hands because they believed the amendment must certainly be rejected. These, however, are questions or minor importance. What seems to us a matter of far greater moment is the propriety or impropriety of making the Bench of Justices the representative body of the citizens of Bombay. The Bench consists of members of all the higher classes, and of every race and religion, and is, therefore, notwithstanding the circumstance that the Justices are nominated by Government, representative of the wealth, the intelligence, and the refinment of the community. But, although Government has lately, for reasons of its own, created a native Income Tax Assessor a Justice of the Peace, there are on the Bench no representatives of the class which is most vitally interested in the proper expenditure of the money raised by local taxation—namely, the tradesmen and shopkeepers of Bombay. The stand made by the Bench in defence of the "scandalously low" assessment of the house tax shows the evil consequences of entrusting the management of Municipal affairs to a body of men who have no sympathies with the mass of the people. It would be as reasonable to expect the House of Lords to distribute the landed property of England among the population, as to look for a fair assessment of taxation by a Bench of Justices of whom the majority are wealthy native landowners and their clients. If we are to have a Municipal Corporation, all classes of the people must be fairly represented in it. The Justices have done good service by giving some animation to public life in Bombay, and pointing out what is necessary to be done; but they are not themselves fitted to be the instrument of establishing popular government in Bombay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XII.

THE home journals have lately had editorials on the subject of moving the capital of the seat of Government of the Empire from Calcutta to either Agra, Simla, or Poona, and you have advocated in your columns your own city of Bombay as a site for the future capital of India. The assumption of supreme rule by the Crown has, by the very difficulties which attend it, thrown light on the system which it superseded, and it becomes clearer that the key of the East India Company's system was the early age at which its servants began their administrative course, it being now well ascertained that a European from the temperate regions, who places himself under a tropical climate in the first strength of manhood, can continue to brave it till a tolerably advanced age, without sacrificing much of his health or any part whatever of his intellectual vigour. But if the experiment be tried a few years sooner, or a few years later, it fails in the great majority of cases. A European who comes out to this country before fifteen or after thirty does so, not with the certainty, but with the strongest chance of sacrificing either body or mind, or both. If, then, the new plan of Indian Government depends principally upon the employment of Europeans whose experience of India begins at a comparatively advanced period of life, it meets a formidable and (it may even be) a fatal impediment in the dangers of the climate. That it does so depend seems proved by the course of every single measure of importance, which has been tried since the change of the system. The Governor General has had his power immensely augmented. The army is almost entirely composed of Europeans. The great financial reforms are already requiring a much larger staff of trained European Judges. Meantime, in proportion to the demand for experienced men fresh from Europe, the proof of the perilous venture they make in coming out has been that Lord Dalhousie returned to die, Lord Canning the same, after seeing the fatal blow struck close to his side. Mr. Wilson died, Mr. Laing's health failed him, and when the two principal legal appointments in Calcutta became vacant after Mr. Ritchie's death, Sir Charles Wood was forced to appoint gentlemen (happily able men) who were on the spot and acclimatized, from the sheer impossibility of obtaining in England persons at once equal to the position, and willing or able to face the climate. Lord Elgin and Mr. Mills both succumbed to the climate of Calcutta, where the perils of the sky and air are fearfully intensified. It has often been said, that if the capital of India were to be fixed anew, and to be placed in Calcutta, the mistake would be like that of turning Liverpool into the metropolis of England. A better comparison would be obtained, if we supposed the capital of the United States, before their disruption, had been New Orleans—like the great city on the Mississippi, and for the same reasons. Calcutta will always be a place of first-rate commercial importance. Situated on the largest branch by which a gigantic river, or rather a gigantic system of rivers, finds its way to the sea, it will always be the place at which the surplus produce of Bengal and Upper India is stored previous to export, and which will receive from every corner of the world the wares which are to be exchanged for the wealth of those immense regions. But both Calcutta and New Orleans are naturally cities in which men barter their lives for riches. The commercial advantages of both are the proper compensation for the daily risk of death which is incurred by their inhabitants. All over the world the deltas of great rivers are the haunt of dangerous diseases, but in the tropics the malaria of river mouths is a poison perpetually filling the air. Calcutta built on a mere coast of dry earth above mud of unknown depth, though not quite so subject to epidemics as New Orleans, is probably much more permanently unhealthy. The diseases which prevail are not different in kind from the ordinary diseases of India, but they assume a tenfold deadlier type. The most indomitable Anglo-Indian makes up his mind to some form of fever when he removes to Calcutta from other parts of India, and it is a singular circumstance that while a general change of habits and the diffusion of temperance have decidedly diminished European mortality over the rest of India, Calcutta, from some cause or other, has apparently become unhealthier than of old. If the dignity of Calcutta as the capital of India had been anything but an accident of history, its selection for that honour would have been an extraordinary instance of administrative madness. The worst economy in every sense, of which the Government can be guilty, is placing its chief officials on a spot where neither mind nor body can do its work with its natural efficiency, and where the largest salaries must necessarily be paid as the price of extreme perils to life and health. Under the system of the Company's rule, these disadvantages of Calcutta were of course considerably less. The soldier was moved out of it as promptly as possible, and to the civilian who had braved a tropical climate ever since he was eighteen the danger was not greater than that incurred by an Englishman who should take it into his head to settle in the marshes and fens of Lincolnshire. The principal inconvenience felt seems to have been in the necessity of having the bench of the High Court of the Presidency occupied by far from first-rate lawyers, who happened to have English constitutions. But, now that the change of Government requires Europeans fresh from Europe to settle Indian society on a new basis, and now that the High Court has obtained a jurisdiction over all India, the continuance of Calcutta as the seat of Government, will involve a needless waste of money, and the impoverishment of the intellectual forces of the whole Empire.

The idea of transferring the seat of Government from Calcutta is by no means new, but those who have entertained it appear to have been influenced by geographical reasons. The gradual acquisitions we have made in Upper and Central India have completely displaced the centre of gravity of the Empire; and you have naturally insisted that Bombay should be the future capital of India. But, on the completion of the railway and telegraph system between Bombay and Calcutta, you will allow that Jubbulpore is a more central place, with a good climate, and in a good situation to be the future metropolis of the Empire. There alone, in all India, is to be found a climate as favourable in most respects to the constitution of Europeans as the climate of any other part of the North-West—and in some respects equal to England, situated centrically between all the three Presidencies, and still not belonging to any of them, with a healthy climate, good soil, and marble enough in the vicinity to build a city of that material as large as London, iron, lime, coal mines, and a variety of mineral springs; and last, though not least, the termini of the two great railways which are to join Bombay and Calcutta—what better place could be selected? I have already told you that the valley of the Nerbudda is a perfect garden, the climate in the opinion of many equal (though not so cold) to many of our hill stations. I think then we need not be surprised that Jubbulpore should be eventually fixed on. The native city is a very large one, numbering a population of twenty thousand, of late years great improvements have been made by widening the streets, making proper drainage, and lighting the town with oil lamps—in fact it is far better drained than any other town I have seen in India,—there is a fine large square with a market-place, a corn exchange and fruit and meat market. The civil and military stations, too, boast of good roads, large bungalows with fine gardens, and fine shady rows of trees. The site of the present barracks in which the 91st and artillery are quartered is said to be most unhealthy, situated as it is between two swamps, which causes during the rains fever and ague among the men, and it is in contemplation to remove the military to the opposite side of the station beyond the civil lines, where there is high ground, free from damp, and better adapted as a site for barracks. The troops garrisoning the station consist of the 91st Highlanders, Captain Angelo's battery of Artillery, the 10th Madras Infantry, and a squadron of the 1st Chamberlain's Cavalry. There are a large number of tanks, or I may call them lakes, all round the station, and the Nerbudda passes about four miles to the west; here are the far-famed marble rocks at Behra Ghat which I shall describe in my next letter. Jubbulpore is also the headquarters of the Commissioner of that Division, Colonel Spence; the districts comprising the Division are Saugor, Dumoh, Jubbulpore, Seonee and Mundlah. Until lately the mails from Bombay used to pass through Jubbulpoor *en route* to Mirzapore and Calcutta, but now that arrangements have been made the dak goes with the North-West mail *via* Indore and Agra—no doubt the mails will be accelerated, as the mail cart only ran from a place called Dhomah, thirty-six miles beyond Jubbulpore, to that place. The letter-bags were conveyed from Nagpore by runners, and during the monsoons the delay was very great, hence the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta petitioned Government to make the change of route *via* Agra.

In my last I said that the increase of European troops in the country has sensibly affected the stock of cattle and sheep, hence the enhanced rates of prices of the animals at the present time, which have increased 100 per cent. The resources of the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Nowgong may be equal to the local consumption, but in consequence of the Commissariat contractors from the Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Allahabad executives resorting largely to these districts to meet their demands, the Commissariat contractors of the Saugor division are compelled to draw their supplies from other markets. The present stock of sheep belonging to the contractors was procured from the district south of the Nerbudda at the rate of Rs. 50 per score, the breed is large and some of the animals weigh 30lbs. when dressed. The contractors attribute the present reduced state of the stock of horned cattle and sheep to the prevailing custom of killing cows and ewes, and, unless this practice is stopped, the future supply of meat rations to the British soldier in India will be a source of great anxiety. Government then ought to establish experimental breeding farms of sheep, and this Sir Hugh Rose has suggested, as they will be absolutely necessary in a few years. That there are plenty of cattle in these provinces was proved at the fair held at Gurrakotha last month, when cattle to the amount of Rs. 500,000 were sold. I think that if the common sheep of these parts were bred with Rewah, Berar, or Patna sheep, and cattle with bulls from Nellore, a place celebrated for its breed of cattle in the Madras Presidency, from Hissar and Mysore, the farmer would be able to sell as good meat as is killed in any part of England: he too might get some Merino sheep and make a profit with the wool. Captain Hutton at Mussourie breeds Merino sheep with country ewes, and sends the wool to Rampore beyond Simla, where it is woven into shawls, scarfs, &c. When he first sent the wool, the weavers were quite surprised at the fineness and quality of the same, all declaring it was woven from the goats of Thibet. I have heard some officers in the Commissariat say that Government ought to import cattle from Australia, where they could be got for a mere nothing, but they forget Australian cattle are subject to that fearfully contagious disease Pleuropneumonia, which at present is not known in this country, but which in Australia takes off herds after herds of cattle. In Calcutta and Bengal there does not seem to be any failure for the consumption of the inhabitants, as 80,000 head of cattle are slaughtered annually for local consumption there alone.

FOREST RANGER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

VINGORLA, 17TH MAY.
Steamer *India* sailed for Malabar Coast.

PONDICHERRY, 17TH MAY.
Steamer *Alphee* from Galle anchored.

KURRACHEE, 16TH MAY.
Steamer *Kurrachee* anchored last night.

GALLE, 17TH MAY.
Steamer *Jeddo* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Simla* from Calcutta anchored.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Secretary of State, in reply to a recent reference on the subject of the number of guns given in saluting Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, has ruled that, fifteen having been ordered by her Majesty, they cannot be increased.

THE same journal learns that, since the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law officers have been withdrawn, an order has been issued for an enquiry into the emoluments of Kazees in the various towns and districts of the country.

THE *Hurkaru* states that for the future there will be no assignment of a certain number of Divisional commands to Royal Officers, as they are called, and a certain number to Company's, or Indian Officers, but both will come upon the Divisional Staff turn and turn about, and Major General Becher's appointment to command the Lucknow Division is the first under the new arrangement. "The next Divisional vacancy, wherever it may be, will fall to the lot of a Royal Officer, and this mode of appointing to these commands, which appears to us preferable to the former system of assigning a certain member to each Service, will, we believe, also become the rule in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. We believe his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was averse to the introduction of this change, but the Government overruled all objections, and appointed Major General Becher to the Lucknow Command."

PREPARATIONS are (says the *Hurkaru*) being made, quietly and silently as possible, for the expedition into Bhootan, which is to punish the savages of that country for the insults and outrages inflicted upon the Mission of the British Government. "We believe that it is not intended to send a large force into Bhootan, the experience of the Mission and the information which has been obtained elsewhere indicating that our object can be better attained by a small and compact force, judiciously selected, and well equipped. Two Regiments of Seikhs are spoken of as likely to form the Infantry portion of the expedition, and we believe that the Mountain Train Battery of Artillery, now stationed in the Cossyah hills, is to cross into Assam and join the force going into Bhootan. This would indicate that the officer commanding the force will not be above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—possibly the senior officer present in the field. Of course, it is well to manage this retribution business as economically as possible; but we hope that, in apportioning the force to perform it, the enemy will not be, as enemies so often have been by us, underrated, assailed by an unsufficient force at first, and finally only subdued at double the expense which would have been incurred by a stronger attack in the first instance. In themselves, the Bhootanese are, as enemies, contemptible, but in their rugged and difficult country, and inclement climate, they may turn out very troublesome opponents indeed. The Seikhs like fighting, but they also like it to be accompanied, or followed, by *looting*, and we should think that they will find very little of this latter favourite pastime in the wilds of Bhootan. It is obvious that the Bhootanese do not expect that the British Government will directly tolerate the insults it has received; as there is an unusual movement along the Bhootan Frontier where it touches upon our territory in Assam."

BOMBAY.

THE steamer *Tynemouth*, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, has brought 597 Chinese coolies.

IT is reported that the Hon'ble A. J. Lewis will be appointed an acting Judge of the High Court until the return of Sir Matthew Sausse from England.

THE Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will preside on the Appellate side of the High Court on the 25th instant, and dispose of some criminal appeals in that Court.

WE hear that Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung is to succeed Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as third Interpreter of the High Court. Mr. Ballajeewell deserves this promotion.

As the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Forbes has gone to England on only three months' privilege leave, his place will not be filled up.

It is stated that Mr. Raymond West, Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, will proceed to England in the first mail steamer in June on six months' leave of absence on private affairs.

THE annual exhibition of the Parsee Gymnasium will be held at the premises of the Institution on the verge of the Esplanade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at half-past 4 P. M.

WE understand that Government intends to appoint Inspectors to check the sale of adulterated liquors in Bombay. This arrangement will be brought into force after the Abkharee Commission have submitted their report to Government.

A NEW undertaking, styled the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, has been brought out by Messrs. S. and N. Nanabhoy. An Alliance Bank of India, China, and Japan will be started in a day or two under respectable auspices.

THE Guzerathi Debating Club will hold a meeting this (Thursday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock in the Hall of the Parsee High School, near the Money Institution, when Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee will deliver a Lecture on "The Chemistry of the Atmosphere," in the course of which he will introduce several practical experiments. The attendance of the public is earnestly required.

A CIRCULAR was issued yesterday from the Master Attendant's office, warning shipmasters to hold themselves in readiness for the bad weather which usually precedes the setting in of the south-west monsoon. The bad weather signal is No. 1 of Marryatt's Code, which is flown at the Government Dockyard Shear Flagstaff, and on the south yard-arm of the Castle Flagstaff.

WE have to announce the formation of the Imperial Bank of India, London, and China, under the auspices of

James Bevis, Esq., of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
J. L. Scott, of Finlay, Scott & Co.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, of B. and A. Hormusjee,
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

with power to add to their number.

The capital of the Bank will be fifty lacs in twenty thousand shares of Rs. 250 each.

PROGRAMME of the music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening :—

March.—"Duke of Hesse" .... Dela Bright.
Overture.—"Floris due Namur"......... Oberthur.
Selection (Op).—"Satanella"......... Balfe.
Waltz.—"Alexander Romanoff"......... Larent.
Cavatina,—"La Gazza Ladra" .... Rossini,
Quadrille,—"Vive Paris" .... Tinney,
Gallop,—"Ceres"......... Kuhner,

AT the general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of India yesterday, it was resolved to increase the capital, as proposed by the Directors. The new shares, it should be noted, will be given at par, the Bank declining to take advantage of the purely speculative price at which its shares are quoted in the market to allot the new shares at a premium and thereby form at once a large reserve fund. It was announced yesterday that the three Directors who formed the Khojah element in this Bank had retired, and that they would be replaced by Mr. R. Willis (of Messrs. Forbes & Co.) and Mr. Limjee Manockjee. The accession of these names to the list of Directors must tend greatly to increase the reputation and stability of the Bank,

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P.M. There will be a Ballot for the election of A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; R. J. Pringle, Esq.; E. S. Dawes, Esq.; Colonel J. Jones, R.E.; Lieut. W. P. Arnott; and Lieut. H. Burnes, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society. *Paper.*—Report on the Result of the observations and enquiries made during a Tour in the various countries around Zanzibar, especially those more or less connected with the Slave Trade; by Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar. Contributed by Government. *Business.*—The election of Office-bearers for the year 1864-65.

THE American ship *Stephen Glover* of 792 tons burthen, bound to Boston, has put back owing to her having grounded, whilst proceeding down the river, on the Shibgunge Sand, where the French ship *St. Esprit* grounded a short time back. She will, therefore, have to be docked and repaired before she can leave for sea again.—*Englishman.*

THERE is no doubt, that the days of private banking, as it is called, in England, are over, and now close drawing to an end. The old banking firm of Jones, Lloyd and Co. has just merged into the London and Westminster Bank, the latter institution taking over the business, accounts, and liabilities of the former. It is perceived and accepted, that the days of private banking houses are now numbered, and the probability, possibly, we might with truth say, the certainty, of the closing of all private Banks, and the absorption of their business into public institutions on the "limited liability" principle, will be an event of the next five years. Banking business can now no longer be carried on upon the limited and comfortable scale, which ruled in the old established private Banks throughout Great Britain, and these institutions must close, or coalesce in presence of the overpowering competition of the public Banks.—*Hurkaru.*

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

Capital Rupees Sixty Lacs in 15,000 *Shares of Rs.* 400 *each (with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs of Rupees by the issue of new Shares.*

Promoters.

A. M. GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.
LIMJEE MANECKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Maneckjee Limjee and Sons.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.
NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHADOWDASS, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

1st. This Association is promoted with the object of meeting the increasing demand for Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, &c., Interest at the rate of from 20 to 24 per cent. per annum is easily obtainable on such Security, when the actual value of money is only from 15 to 16 per cent. This is owing to the Local Exchange Banks, avoiding such transactions and preferring to restrict their operations principally to exchange.

2nd. It is proposed therefore to lay out the funds of this Association in advances on Stocks, Shares, Piece Goods Shipping and other Documents and on approved personal Security. The promoters likewise think it probable that portion of the Capital may with advantage be deposited on fixed deposits with some of the local Banks and as occasion offers exchange operations may be undertaken or portion of the Capital may be invested in the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares, or in any other manner which the Directors may consider profitable.

3rd. The Association will as occasion offers receive deposits on its credit at interest for better investment.

4th. The Promoters think that it may be desirable in order to commence operations without delay and with a view to save heavy expense of Local and Branch establishments, that an arrangement should be made with one or more of the Local Banks of good standing, to work at present the paid up Capital of the Association under the direction of its Board or Manager duly appointed by the Directors on a Commission to be mutually settled.

5th. The Capital of the Association will be called in by the following instalments, viz.: A deposit of Rupees (200) two hundred per Share be paid on the allotment of the Shares being made; and Rupees (200) two hundred per Share in one or two Calls as the Directors may deem necessary at any time after three months of the allotments being made.

Form of application for Shares.

To the Promoters of the
"Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited)."

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me ______ shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Deposit in respect thereof on allotment and all calls as they become due, and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of members for the numbers of Shares alloted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obdt. servant.

(Usual) Signature) ______
(Name in full and plainly written) ______
(Profession or Occupation) ______
(Address) ______
(Date) ______

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—18TH MAY.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—One Sakurchund Juwareechund, the present moonim of the firm of Wullubdass Khemchund, of Bombay, has laid a criminal information against a person named Premjee Joyta, the late moonim of that firm, accusing him of criminal breach of trust in having fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees twenty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine, annas nine, and pies two (Rs. 21,469-9-2), the property of the said firm.

The examination of the case has been adjourned, and the defendant remanded on bail.

BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.

DECISION OF THE "SHANNON" CASE.—In this case, the parties originally charged by Captain Frederick Dunbar were Rees Powell, chief mate; Robert Redfern, carpenter; Henry Cowell, sailmaker; and Anthony Dixon and Henry Dulstone, seamen of the British ship *Shannon*; and the charges were as follows:—The chief mate, Rees Powell, with wilful neglect of duty; disobedience of lawful commands; embezzlement of cargo; endeavouring to cause the destruction of the ship by misleading the captain in the navigation thereof; attempting to create a mutiny on board the said ship; and combining with the other prisoners to deprive the captain of the command; and Redfern, Cowell, Dixon, and Dulstone, with aiding and abetting Powell in the same. These men were arrested on board the *Shannon* on the 21st April, the day on which she arrived at Bombay from Liverpool, when extracts from the official log were for the first time read to them, charging them as above, and they were brought ashore handcuffed and lodged in jail. On the 22nd ultimo they were for the first time placed before the Magistrate on these charges, when Captain Dunbar laid a criminal information against them on oath. The case for the prosecution was then conducted by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, Solicitors of the High Court, but it was subsequently conducted by Mr. Barton, to whom great credit is due for the humane way in which he advised the captain to deal with the prisoners, who were very ably defended by Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court. The case has been under investigation, with repeated adjournments, ever since, and it was brought to a decision to-day. At the last examination, or Wednesday, the 11th instant, Mr. Barton took occasion to state that the object of Captain Dunbar in bringing the prisoners before the Magistrate was to vindicate his own character before the public, and to maintain the discipline of his ship. He bore no malice or ill-feeling towards these men, and he did not like to press the more serious charges against them. There was, the learned counsel said, really no evidence at all against the prisoners Cowell, Dixon, and Dulstone, and he, therefore, requested His Worship to discharge them. They were accordingly discharged, and it only remained to proceed against the prisoners Powell and Redfern on the minor charges of wilful neglect of duty and disobedience of lawful commands. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

On the prisoners being again placed at the bar today, Mr. Barton intimated to the Magistrate that he should not call any more witnesses for the prosecution, but should now leave the case in His Worship's hands to deal with it as he thought proper.

Mr. Manisty, for the prisoners, said that if he had been aware that it was not Mr. Barton's intention to call any more witnesses, he should have caused the witnesses for the defence to be present to-day; but as it was so there would need to be another remand.

Mr. Barton said if the prisoners insisted on calling evidence to rebut that of Captain Dunbar and his witnesses, he should go on with the case against them as far as the law allowed him. He was under the impression that Mr. Manisty was prepared to agree to some arrangement for the benefit of his clients, otherwise the more serious charges against them would not have been withdrawn.

After consulting with the prisoners, Mr. Manisty intimated to the Magistrate that they had decided on leaving the case to be dealt with by His Worship in its present stage as he thought fit, and asked permission to address the Court on the evidence recorded for the prosecution, which was granted.

Mr. Manisty then read several extracts from the official log-book of the *Shannon*, embodying the charges against the prisoners, some of which were of the most serious character that it was possible to bring against them. These entries had all been made in the log-book on the same day, namely, the 1st of April 1864, notwithstanding the alleged offences had been committed so far back as in November, January, and February last. This, Mr. Manisty contended, was most unjust to the prisoners, and was opposed to the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act.

Mr. Barton pointed out that by that Act a captain of a ship was bound to enter all matters of complaint in the official log-book not later than twenty-four hours after his arrival at the port of the ship's destination. In the present case Captain Dunbar had made the entries when at sea, some days before his arrival at Bombay.

Mr. Manisty then proceeded to comment on the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and pointed out that no attempt whatever had been made to prove any one of the more serious charges against the prisoners; and that all that really had been proved was that the chief mate, Powell, had been found asleep once or twice when on watch. There was, Mr. Manisty contended, no evidence whatever against the prisoner Redfern. He trusted that, in dealing with the prisoners, His Worship would take into consideration the very long time they had already been in imprisonment; and that, although they had been brought ashore in handcuffs charged with the most serious offences, these had all been withdrawn, and nothing remained but a trifling charge of disobedience of lawful commands. Mr. Manisty, in concluding his remarks, took occasion to compliment his learned friend, Mr. Barton, on the very humane manner in which he had conducted the prosecution against his clients, which he considered was deserving of all praise;—a sentiment which was most cordially concurred in by the Magistrate, who considered that both Mr. Barton and Captain Dunbar deserved credit for having refrained from pressing the charges against the prisoners as they might have done.

His Worship briefly summed up the evidence against the prisoners, and said that he considered it had been clearly proved that the chief mate, Powell, had been frequently found asleep on his watch, which must always be looked upon as a very serious offence in an officer and a seaman; he was also guilty of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in leaving the poop when ordered not to do so, and in not knowing the quantity of water in the ship, which it was his bounden duty to do. His having let go the topsail braces in a gale of wind was also a very serious matter, but it was not clear whether he did so purposely or that it was simply a "lubberly act." As regarded the second prisoner, Redfern, His Worship was of opinion that it had been proved in evidence that he was guilty of not having sounded the ship's pumps as he was ordered to do. Under these circumstances it was his duty to convict both the prisoners of neglect of duty, and wilful disobedience of lawful commands; but, in consideration of their having already suffered imprisonment for one month all but two days, His Worship intimated that instead of sentencing them, as he otherwise might have done—to the full penalty of twelve weeks' imprisonment, he should send the prisoner Powell to the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour, and Redfern for two weeks with hard labour.

Mr. Manisty begged of the Magistrate, on the application of the prisoners, that the sentence might be altered to imprisonment in the Common Jail, one of them being an officer and the other a petty officer. His Worship regretted being compelled to refuse the application, which, for many reasons, he would otherwise have been glad to accede to, as it was the positive order of Government that all Europeans under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour must be sent to the House of Correction. The Magistrates, therefore, had no discretion in the matter.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—18*th May.*)

FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—A Hindoo named Daysaye Jaysing was placed at the bar, at the instance of a police duffedar named Syed Hoossein Syed Shasab on a charge of having uttered a forged currency note to one Crustna Motee, on Thursday last.

It appears from the evidence of the police duffedar; that on Thursday last, about a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening; he was on the Null Road with a police naik, when he observed the prisoner near a Marwarree's shop. He saw him take something from the end of his dhotur and show it to the Marwaree to Witness heard the prisoner ask the Marwaree to change the note for Rs. 1,000. The latter said that he had not sufficient money. The prisoner then left the Marwarree's shop, and he (the duffedar) seized him, He found in the prisoner's right hand the currency note marked (A.) Witness examined it at the Marwarree's shop, and found that it was a false note purporting to be for Rs. 1,000.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investiation until Saturday next, the 21st instant.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—The further enquiry into the circumstances connected with this case was resumed this day.

Mr. Green, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Lynch, defended the prisoner.

Nina Felmon, the wife of the prosecutor, was brought into Court this day in virtue of a peremptory summons issued against her on the last hearing.

Mr. Green said he was not going to call the prosecutor's wife, as perhaps she might give false evidence,

Mr. Lynch.—No further evidence has been offeled to prove the marriage.

His Worship.—They have produced on this point as much evidence as they could.

Mr. Lynch.—There is no proof that it was a legal marriage. Mrs. Korn, the sister of Nina Felman proved that the marriage took place in Moldavia, but that was not sufficient. The prisoner stood charged with a very serious offence, and it was necessary that strict proof of the marriage should be required, The Rabbi had said that he had never seen a similar certificate like the one produced before the Court

Mr. Green.—He recognized the seal.

His Worship thought that the marriage had been proved. They had got a document.

Mr. Lynch.—They brought certain writings, and those writings had not been proved. There was a duplicate with Mrs. Felmon, and there was a great difference between the two.

His Worship.—There is a *prima facie* case that they are man and wife,

Mr. Lynch.—His client had been charged under the Indian Penal Code, and it was, therefore, necessary that the legality of the marriage should be strictly proved. They have not brought any competent persons to prove the same. The Jewish Rabbi said he had never seen any certificate like the one produced by the prosecutor.

His Worship.—It is a genuine document.

Mr. Lynch,—They must prove marriage. The *onus* to prove the same lies with the prosecutor. They must prove that the document is a legal document. They must produce some one to prove that according to the law of Prussia it is a legal document.

His Worship thought there was a *prima facie* case made out and he must send it to the High Court.

Mr. Lynch.—There is a Prussian Consul in Bombay, and he should be called in to give his opinion as to the validity of the document. The charge, he repeated, was a very serious one.

His Worship.—They will get a fair trial in the High Court. He knew it was a very serious charge.

Mr. Lynch said he would produce evidence to disprove that which had not been judicially proved.

His Worship.—Are you going to produce the evidence here or in the High Court?

Mr. Lynch.—I must produce it here. I am confident that I will succeed in upsetting the document.

His Worship.—What evidence have you to diprove the adultery?

Mr. Lynch.—I shall call Mr. Felmon and a butler.

His Worship.—I am not bound to hear the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Lynch.—I shall upset the whole case. I will prove that there has been no adultery, as the marriage is not a legal one.

Mr. Green,—The marriage has already been proved.

His Worship also thought that it had been proved

Mr. Lynch.—I will disprove the marriage.

His Worship.—I am not bound to hear any evidence for the defence; however, I will adjourn the case as perhaps some thing way yet come out. The case was then adjourned until Saturday next, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Wednesday the 11th May, 1864.

THE BHOWNUGGUR ADULTERY CASE.

The Queen vs. *Karshan Narshi.*

Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridass, for the prisoner.

Karshan Narshi was on the 11th February last, convicted, by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of adultery with one Raliat, wife of Tribhowun, a tailor. The following is the Session Judge's finding:—

The Court agrees with the Assessor, Luloobhai Khemchund, and considers the accused Karshan Narshi is guilty. The evidence of the complainant Tribhowun, No. 1; Vittul Kallian, No. 2; and Gopal Kurshun, No. 3, proves that accused was taken up by the police in Bombay for going away with complainant's wife, Raliat. He was therefore warned of the illegality of his action; the evidence goes on to prove, and this fact is also proved by the prisoner's admission, and by his own witnesses, that accused came from Bombay in a boat with Raliat, and placed her in a room in his own house, where she lived for upwards of two months. The defence is simply that, although Raliat was living in his house, it was only as brother and sister, and that they had not cohabited together. This defence cannot be relied on in any way. If a man takes another man's wife away from her husband and she lives in his house, so that the ordinary public cannot but suppose that she is his wife or mistress, he must take the consequences of his act. Under such circumstances cohabitation is presumed. The accused refused to listen to the warning his apprehension by the police in Bombay must have afforded him, and continued his flagrant conduct. Such acts as these are but too common in this district, where the marriage tie is but lightly regarded. Severe punishment is called for to protect the poorer people from evil-disposed men like the accused. It is a great misfortune for a man like complainant to be deprived of his wife; she is servant as well as wife, and it is to be feared that the present state of the law, which frees the woman from all consequences of her guilt, is not by any means calculated to restrain or prevent occurrences of this nature. The Court, concurring with one of the Assessors, finds that accused Karshan Narshi is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed adultery with Raliat, wife of Tribhowun Jetha, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Karshan Narshi be rigorously imprisoned for three years and pay a fine of Rupees 100, in default thereof to be further rigorously imprisoned for one year.

Against this finding of the Session Judge, Karshan appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Nanabhai Hurridas urged on behalf of the prisoner that in every case of adultery there must clearly appear two things before the accused could be convicted, namely, marriage of the complainant with the woman with whom adultery is said to have been committed; and sexual intercourse between the accused and that woman. He remarked that as to the first of the above two points—marriage, the complainant's evidence could not be received; that it was not receivable even in civil actions for damages; and that the evidence of the other two witnesses for the prosecution was nothing more than evidence of reputation, they not having themselves seen the marriage ceremonies. With regard to the second point he remarked that there was no direct evidence of sexual intercourse in the case; the only person who could have given such evidence, namely, the woman herself not having been examined for the prosecution; and as to the two circumstances relied on by the Sessions Judge, prisoner's running away with Raliat from Bombay, and their cohabitation in Bhownuggur, the evidence in the case was anything but satisfactory. In fact there was no evidence as to the first. No one had seen them going together from Bombay; no one had seen them embark together on the vessel that carried them to Bhownuggur. It was true that they were fellow-passengers, and that when they landed at Bhownuggur the prisoner at her request procured a house for her in the vicinity of his own house. But if this circumstance were held to amount to criminal intercourse between them, no one who travelled with a female in the same railway carriage or ship, or showed any hospitality to her, would be safe. As to the husband's statement that Raliat lived with Karshan for two months, it was at direct variance with his own statement made before the Magistrate on the 25th September 1863, at a time when the fact must have been quite fresh in his mind, and it was, moreover, contradicted by the evidence of his own witness Vittal. The circumstances, therefore, relied on by the Sessions Judge were not sufficiently proved, and even if they be held proved, they did not constitute "sexual intercourse" within the meaning of Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Nanabhai further urged that even if the crime charged be held proved, the punishment inflicted by the Session Judge was too severe.

Mr. Justice Forbes.—From the circumstances deposed to, the former attempt of the prisoner to run away with Raliat, his subsequent conversation with her on board the vessel, and his procuring a room for her to live in so near his own house, we have no doubt that he did commit adultery with her. We, however, think, that the punishment inflicted upon him by the Sessions Judge is too severe, and we accordingly reduce it to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 50 fine, or one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* this morning apologizes for one of the grossest imputations it has made upon Mr. Howard, viz., that of receiving a commission upon the appointments in his Department. The jaunty and lively manner in which it acknowledges having made this most degrading attack upon an innocent man needs no comment from me. But I would call your attention and I hope that of the Government, to the fact that a Government chaplain, knowing a scandalous and foul aspersion upon another Government servant to be an unmitigated falsehood, allows the same to go forth to the public *under his sanction*, and to remain uncontradicted for the space of some ten days, till the object of the libel has left the country and cannot learn that the wickedest of the tales against him has been formally retracted. An instructive comment is afforded by this little circumstance upon the remarkable decision of the "first lawyer in India."

16th May. PESSIMUS ANTICANT.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I see a paragraph in your paper of to-day stating that great inconvenience and injury is caused to shipmasters by the dilatory manner in which ships are loaded and unloaded. You cite one case, when you might have cited fifty; and ask what are the Landing and Shipping Companies about?

Sir, it is a disgrace to Bombay, a disgrace to any port in the world, even if that port had only half the commerce belonging to this, that landing and shipping cargo should be managed in the primitive manner it is here.

Never in my life, and I have had not a little experience, have I witnessed such a loose manner of doing business with shipping as prevails in Bombay. The pilots are in a corner for want of a few lascars; captains and consignees are each on their beam ends from want of boats: and merchants, captains, and all concerned are entirely at the mercy of a tag rag and bobtail lot of people, and this is what is termed, and truly, the Liverpool of the East. Verily, this is satire, indeed, and a nice reflection on the go-aheadism of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th May. AN IRATE SHIPMASTER.

MR. KENNELLY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you state as follows:—"Mr. Kennelly announced a month ago his intention of contesting the vacant seat" in the Municipal Commission. This is an error. I stated to some friends it was *not* my intention to contest the vacant seat, and I have not done so.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bombay, 18th May. D. J. KENNELLY.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The tone of your remarks in to-day's issue on the manner the election for two full-time Commissioners was conducted on Monday last is any thing but graceful to the body of Justices which formed the Bench you referred to, and that part of your animadverions reflecting on the selection of Mr. Kennelly is entirely uncalled for and destitute of a shadow of truth.

Mr. Kennelly to my knowledge when asked a month ago by several Justices, both European and Native, to allow himself to be nominated for one of the vacant seats, replied that if he were appointed by the Bench it must be independently of any effort on his part as he was determined not to ask for a single vote, and this I also know has been strictly observed; it therefore follows that he had the entire confidence of the Bench, and it is monstrous to comment unfairly on his selection which is evident to every unprejudiced mind has been fully and deservedly approved of. Mr. Kennelly draws a salary in his present appointment nearly equal to that for which he has been chosen, and the duties in his present incumbency are considerably less laborious.

ONE OF THE EUROPEAN JUSTICES.

18th May.

*** Our remarks were not meant to be "graceful" to the Bench of Justices, the majority of whom, in our opinion, behaved very unfairly on Monday. Mr. Kennelly's name was mentioned a month ago, we presumed with his concurrence, in the newspapers; and we afterwards heard that he had retired. It is certain that his friends were guilty of the dirty trick of concealing till the last moment the fact that he was still a candidate from the public, in order to ensure his election.—ED. B. G.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR,—I have perused your editorial remarks of the 12th ultimo, with deep interest, and am glad to see you have silenced Bombay by exposing the motive for its vaunted munificence, True philanthropy is widely different from ostentatious display of wealth from ambitious motives, and must be always carefully distinguished from it and appreciated. The so-called charity of the Parsees is but another word for so much money paid for the purchase of rank and title, and a Jamsetjee or a Jurggurnath may well give away a lac or two for a Baronetcy to exalt him above his fellow-subjects, or for a statue to hand down his name to posterity. Having a large command of money, it is a matter of insignificance to them if a tithe is lost or how it is spent, so long as the object of their ambition is gained. But we in the North-West have neither the means nor the will to follow in the footsteps of our wealthier brethren. Those who are well-to-do among us are in a state of comparative ignorance, and though quite as ambitious have no such inducement to empty their purse. They may spend considerable sums on works of public utility, or devote fortunes to purely charitable purposes without exciting a passing remark from the public, or obtaining a "grim smile in recognition of their services from Government." It will be admitted that a century ago we represented the elite of the Indian community, while our brethren of the sister presidencies were a little better than a set of straggling Esquimaux. That they are now the leading class and far in advance of us in education and civilization can hardly admit of question, yet, although no one has given a thought to this anomaly, much less apply a remedy, we are left to feel the inferiority of our position, and to smart under the lash of unmerited scorn. We have hitherto patiently held our tongue, but since you have done us the justice on more than one occasion to lend a ear to our grievance, we venture to ask whether it is our fault that we are in the back ground, and deserve to be reproached for our shortcomings, above all for our want of public spirit.

You are perhaps aware that under the late imperial Government all works of public utility, such as educational and charitable institutions, were maintained at the expense of Government, and tradition has taught us to look to the ruling power for their support, an expectation which to their credit, be it said, has been fully realized under the British Government; though we are made to pay a portion of the demand in the shape of "Education Road Fund Cesses." Such being the case, we have been naturally slow to perceive the necessity for relieving the Government of its (according to our ideas) legitimate duty, and but for our ignorance and want of means we might be justly deserving the reproaches which have been cast upon us. But there is another reason for our shortcoming in this respect. Have you taken the same interest in us as in our more fortunate brethren of the sister presidencies? and have you ever attempted to control your charitable propensities, or given us credit for the little we have done in our own way for the convenience of the public, or in alleviation of human suffering? Turn up the pages of the *Government Gazette*, and you will find few which do not bear the impress of our philanthropy. Has not our worthy millionaire, whose private charity you were pleased to allude to, made ghauts, roads and bridges, at considerable cost for the convenience of the public, and has he not endowed churches and accommodation for the Christian community, in addition to building mundurs and feeding indigent travellers? Did he not the other day only come forward with an advance of eight lacs for a permanent bridge over the Jumna, of which the public was deprived by Government refusing to guarantee the loan—but this is a single instance of his public spirit, though in the face of the distressing humiliation to which he was so lately subjected at the last Durbar. Again, take the case of our enterprizing Government contractor, has he not built ghauts and mundurs which stand unrivalled at Agra, to say nothing of the princely mansions which accommodate the several representatives of our Government. As you have justly said we can seldom resist their "persuasive powers," or refuse to "do their biddings;" but it so unfortunately happens for us that the "desirability of any work," which does not directly benefit our rulers is seldom "hinted at," and as we only see Government through its representatives, we take it for granted that by acquiescing in their wishes we obtain a place in the estimation of Government. Now, Mr. Editor, if these influential, though ignorant men, had known better, they would have braved the displeasure of the powers that be and devoted the immense fortunes thus lavished upon unremunerative and inflammable property to the amelioration and advancement of the condition of their poorer and suffering brethren. The lesson you have taught them, and any further comments you might be pleased to pass, will, I have no doubt, open their eyes to a sense of their duty to their fellow creatures. If they choose to revel in blessed ignorance let them help Government to educate those that are willing, and thus take off the reproach which until then must rest upon them.—Your's truly,

AN EDUCATED HINDOO.

SPORTING.

BANGALORE RACES, 1864.

Entrances and Nominations 1st May 1864.

DERBY.

Mr. Reeves'	b a h	Lottery.
	c a h	Sultan.
	g a h	Plunger.
Ali Asker's	g a h	Pehlwan, late Belagote.
	c a h	Tehran.
	b a h	Mysore.
Mr. Campbel's	b a h	Tantalus.
	g a h	Dagobert.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Pekin.

DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr. Reeves'	b a h	Lottery.
	g a h	Plunger.
Ali Asker's	b a h	Kuzzlebash.
	g a h	Taj, late Diamond.
	g a c	Diman.
	g a h	Tawhoos.
Mr. Campbell's	b a c	Spectator.
	b a c	Grimaldi.
	c a c	Poor Lot.
	g a h	Foreigner.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Mooshtry.
	g a c	Tohra.
	g a h	Bonaparte.

OMNIBUS.

Mr. Reeves'	b aus g	Spider.
	br aus g	The Land, late Happy Land.
Mr. Macartoom's	b aus g	Vandieman.
Mr. Campbell's	g a h	Grey Leg.
	g a h	Kohinor.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Mr. Reeves'	b aus g	Spider.
	b aus g	Governor.
	br aus g	The Land, late Happy Land.
Mr. Macartoom's	b aus g	Vandieman.
Mr. Campbell's	g a h	Grey Leg.
	g a h	Kohinor.

2ND DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr. Reeves'	b aus g	Governor.
	g a h	Plunger
	b a h	Lottery.
Ali Asker's	g a h	Pehlwan, late Belagote.
Mr. Campbell's	g a h	Foreigner.
	b a c	Spectator.
	b a c	Grimaldi.
	c a c	Poor Lot.
	b a c	Problem.
	b a c	Chance.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Mooshtry.
	g a c	Tohra.
	g a h	Bonaparte.

FREDERICK GRAY, Major, Secretary Bangalore Races.

MYSORE RACES, 1864.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED'S GOLD CUP.

15th March.

His Highness Aga Khan's	b a h	Youkharibash.
,,	g a h	Pekin.
Mr. Campbell's	g a h	Grey Leg.
,,	g a h	Kohinor.
Ali Asker's	b a h	Sheeraz.
,,	g a h	Pehlwan, late Belagote.
Mahomed Bauker's	b a h	Dervish.
,,	g a h	Jerham.

1st May.

Captain Joy's	ch a h	Red Hazard.
Captain Warlow's	g a h	Rajah.
,,	b a h	Starlight.

GIVE AND TAKE PLATE.

15th March.

Mr. Campbell A Nomination.
Captain Warlow Do.

COLONIAL MAIDEN STAKES.

15th March.

His Highness Aga Khan's	g a h	Pekin.
Mr. Campbell's	b a h	Tantalus.
,,	g a h	Dagobert.
,,	b a h	Pirate.
Mr. Reeves'	b aus g	Governor.
,,	b a h	Lottery.
Ali Asker's	g a h	Pehlwan, late Belagote.
Mr. Minchin's	b aus g	Blue Jacket.

1st May.

Mr. Henry's	g aus g	Colonist.

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THE RAJAH'S PLATE.
15th March.

His Highness Aga Khan's	b a h Autush Afroose.
„	g a c Bonaparte.
„	g a c Tohra.
	g a h Mooshtry.
Mr. Campbell's	g a h Foreigner.
	g a h Dagobert.
„	b a h Pirate.
„	g a c Talisman.
Mr. Mellish's	c a h Silladar.
Mr. Reeves'	b a h Lottery.
Ali Asker's	c a h Tehran.
	b a h Mysore.
Mr. Long's	g a h Diamond.
Mahomed Bawker's	b a h Claude.
	g a h Ruby.
„	b a h Frog.
1st May.	
Mr. Reeves'	g a h Plunger.

SWEEPSTAKES 30 G. M.
15th March.

Mr. Campbell	A Nomination.
Mahomed Banker	ditto.
Captain Warlow.	ditto.

THE GREAT MYSORE CHALLENGE STAKES.
15th March.

Mr. Campbell	A Nomination.
Mahomed Bauker	ditto.
Captain Warlow	ditto.

THE COLTS PLATE.

His Highness Aga Khan's	g a c Tohra.
Mr. Campbell's	b a c Problem.
„	b a c Spectator.
Ali Asker's	g a b Diman.

SWEEPSTAKES, 30 G. M.
15th March.

His Highness Aga Khan	A Nomination.
Mr. Campbell	ditto.
Mr. Reeves	ditto.
Mr. Long	ditto.
Mahomed Bawker	ditto.
Captain Warlow	ditto.

THE PALACE STAKES.
15th March.

Mr. Campbell	Nomination.
Mr. Reeves	ditto.
Captain Warlow	ditto.

THE HINKULL STAKES.

Mr. Campbell's	g a h Grey Leg.
	g a h Kohinor.
Mr. Reeves'	b aus g Spider.
„	br aus g The Land. late Happy Land.
„	b aus g Governor.
Mr. Minchin's	b aus g Blue Jacket.
Captain Warlows'	b aus g Lord of Clyde.

THE MYSORE RAJAH'S CUP.
15th March.

His Highness Aga Khan	A Nomination.
Mr. Campbell	ditto.
Mr. Reeves	ditto.
Mr. Long	ditto.
Mahomed Bawker	ditto.

NOMINATIONS—1st APRIL.
Mysore St. Leger.

His Highness Aga Khan's	g a c. Bonaparte.
„ „	g a c Tohra.
„ „	g a h Mooshtry.
Mr. Campbell's	b a h Private.
„	b a c Problem.
„	g a h Foreigner.
	b a c Spectator.
Mr. Mellish's	c a b Silladar.
Mr. Reeves'	b a h Lottery.
	g a h Plunger.
Ali Asker's	b a h Kuzzlebash.
„	g a c Tawhoos.
Mahomed Bauker's	g a h Ruby.
„	g a h Star of India.
„	b a h Claude.

THE MYSORE STAKES.
1st May.

Mr. Reeves'	b aus g Spider.
	br aus g The Land. late Happy Land.
Mr. Campbells'	g a h Grey Leg.
	g a h Kohinor
Captain Warlows'	b aus g Lord of Clyde.
Mr. Minchin's	b aus g Blue Jacket.

Frederick Gray, Major, Secretary Mysore Races.

BENGAL.

The case of Mr. De Gruyther, formerly of the Punjab Police, as summarised by Colonel Voyle, Deputy Commissioner of Rohtuck, is certainly one of the grossest instances of injustice on record. It appears from the Colonel's judgment that Mr. De Gruyther had occasion, while serving in the Police, to find frequent fault with the conduct of one Deva Singh, a Deputy Inspector under his command. To revenge himself for this interference, Deva Singh accused his superior officer of taking bribes and of bringing false accusations against him. So far as the evidence published shows, there were not the slightest grounds for these charges, and yet Mr. De Gruyther was placed under close arrest, and only released to incur summary dismissal. Naturally indignant at this, he memorialised the local government, but received no address, and at last he took the only remedy in his power by summoning Deva Singh on a charge of defamation, under the Penal Code. Even here the Government interfered by changing the place of trial from that originally appointed; but at last the case came on before Colonel Voyle, who, while delivering judgment, commented strongly on the fact that the Police had afforded no assistance in the investigation, and had even refused to give up the papers in their possession concerning the case. Deva Singh, however, was found guilty and punished.—*Englishman, May* 11.

INDIAN DWELLING HOUSES.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

Major Medley publishes No. III. of the *Professional Papers on Indian Engineering* with a promptitude unusual in this peculiarly slow-going clime. We turn to the table of contents, and find matter well worthy the attention of both professional and amateur engineers. We have:—

Forts.—Kohat Fort.

Bridges.—Boat and Pontoon, Striking Bridge Centres. Iron Suspension Bridge over the Beosi, Saugor.

Church.—Abbotabad Church.

Canals.—New Regulator for Sind Canals.

Railways.—Lahore passenger station, Umritsur and Mooltan Line.

Irrigation.—Machines for raising water N. W. P. Irrigation Report 1861-62.

Each of these subjects has been treated on by professional men of more or less merit, men whose names are given; and whose writings will no doubt receive the attention they may be considered to deserve. The day has certainly arrived for Major Medley's efforts to supply a medium of communication between members of the engineering profession, to be appreciated, and supported. Time will show whether we are right in saying that he has not stepped forward a minute too early.

We have perused the opening articles of the number before us, by the Editor, entitled Anglo-Indian Architecture. We are told that "the revival of architectural taste which has sprung up within the last twenty years in England, is slowly but gradually spreading to India, and within the last few years more than one handsome Church, railway station, or other public building has been erected, which would do no discredit to any European Capital." There can hardly be a question of the fact of there being what is called, "a move in the right direction" as regards our buildings. The influx of railway engineers, whose education was completed under masters impressed with the spread of that taste in the erection of buildings, now so marked a feature in all the capitals of modern Europe whose peoples can afford to "dabble in bricks and mortar:" and the spread of railways has done more than anything else to draw attention to our deficiencies in the matter of a style of architecture that would combine elegance, utility, and the particular wants of the climate. At present, however, we can only point to railway stations, and to a few churches of modern construction scattered here and there thoughout British India. We do not know of any one single building, not excepting the Government House at Calcutta, that is destined to do credit to the past or present generations of Anglo-Indians, as a people possessing architectural taste or imbued with an idea of what constitutes tropical comfort. Major Medley classes our peculiarity in respect to architecture, under the term Military Board style, "which," as he justly observes, "for ugliness beats every thing that ever was constructed by man," This description is good:—

"Who does not know the sense of desolation that comes over one at first sight of some of our Indian cantonments; the straight and dusty roads, the rows of glaring white rectangular barracks, the barn-like church differing only from a barrack in the presence of a square tower and classical (!) portico, the Roman Catholic chapel ditto, only smaller and with bright green doors all round.

"Then the houses evidently built after the model of the barracks, unless when the genius of the builder had displayed itself in a profusion of bright colors on the external walls arranged in such startling contrast that the dak horses were very apt to shy at passing it.

"If we go inside matters are not much better. High bare white washed wells, a barn-like roof, with perhaps a dirty ceiling cloth shaking in the wind, a dilapidated plaster floor and square holes cut in the wall doing duty as doors and windows. One exception alone is there to this puritanical simplicity in the fire-place, which is evidently an offspring of the genius of the native mason, and consists of a grotesque mass of ornaments which would perhaps be more effective if unblackened by the smoke from the ill constructed chimney."

The writer goes on to show that "the true principals of architectural construction for buildings in the East, which are to be used by men habituated to an entirely different climate, have not as yet been discovered." The peculiarities of the mosque for instance, are pronounced more suitable to the climate than the Gothic churches we construct at present. We are startled with the announcement that our lofty rooms, numerous openings, and thin wall, "are far less cool and pleasant than native houses, low and badly ventilated as they are, with thick walls and few door-ways!" Further on we find it stated that "in many parts of the country perhaps the old Eastern style of building, round an open quadrangle in the centre, might be adopted with advantage. This open Court paved with marble or stone, filled with fragrant shrubs, and with a fountain and tank in the centre is characteristic of most of the dwellings throughout Syria and other Eastern countries, and is indeed common enough in native houses in India. Perhaps some one will work the idea into a tangible shape." Next we have remarks on our mode of plastering, washing, flooring, ventilating, &c. &c. All very true, and therefore worth serious attention. There can be no questioning the fact of Anglo-Indians too much neglecting the requirements of this climate; and of their being too much in the silly habit of thinking themselves "exiles" and "temporary sojourners" in this land, forgetful of the very important fact of their passing the best years of their lives here. How much real happiness, how much true comfort, is wantonly neglected under the influence of a dream, which in nine cases out of ten is never realised, and if realised, more frequently than not ends in a cruel disappointment. Certainly look forward to the possibility of a return home but why neglect the comforts and joys at your disposal in the mean time.

We are tempted to enquire whether Major Medley has seen drawings of the houses designed for Bombay by Mr. William Walker so well known as *Tom Cringle* of the *Times of India*. Those designs are worth his attention, and that of his readers.

If our dwellings require great improvements to make them what they should be; our dress is no less wanting in them. We see it stated that the Prince of Wales is about to abolish "the choker" and the "swallow-tail." Will no strong-minded individual think over that matter also for India? In Major Medley's words "Perhaps some one will work the idea into a tangible shape."

THE MALT-TAX DEBATE.

(*From the Examiner.*)

It is easy to show that the malt tax is a bad tax, partaking of all the original sin in all imposts, especially of Excise, but it is impossible to deny that it is a highly productive tax, having that one merit in common with the income tax. If financial circumstances would allow of the repeal of the malt tax, we should heartily agree that it should be swept away, but it must not be dealt with by halves, much less by fourths or fifths. The dog's tail must not be cut off by inches.

Nothing could be more unwise than the proposal to divert the portion of the surplus destined to the reduction of the sugar duties to a small abatement of the malt duty. There could be but one answer to the question—Will you have sugar a halfpenny a pound cheaper, or beer a farthing a quart cheaper? Sugar is of universal consumption, it is a necessary, a luxury, and a nourishment. We shall not disparage beer, but this much we may venture to say, that the quality of it is not so certain as that of sugar. And in every little household in the country, what would be the good housewife's answer to the question—Which do you prefer, to have your husband's beer or your children's sugar cheapened? The children would carry the question hollow.

As we lately showed, a trifling reduction in the price of beer not only would not conduce to the economy of the poor, but actually to the opposite. Suppose beer reduced a farthing a quart. A labourer goes into a public-house and calls for a pint of threepenny beer.

Landlord: You had better have a pot.

Labourer: I can't afford more than a pint.

Landlord: The pot is a deal cheaper, a good twelfth.

Labourer: A pint is what my missus allows.

Landlord: Look here. If you have a pot it will be twopence three farthings, but if you have a pint it will be three halfpence, for I can't break the farthing, so you can tell your missus the pot is a clear saving of the farthing. Mind you, it is not for my interest I advise you, but your own.

Labourer: Well, then, I'll go the whole hog for the pot.

And the man drinks twice as much as he wanted for sheer economy.

But it will be said he would not go to the public-house at all. He would brew his own beer. As well might it be said that he would make his own breeches or shoes. He will no more turn brewer because malt is a trifle cheaper, than he would turn tailor because of a fall in cloth, or baker because of a good harvest. The man goes to his work at six o'clock, and returns from it weary an hour or two before his time of rest. His wife is busy with her children or washing, or some other employment earning a few pence. What time is there for brewing, what call for it? Cobbett, indeed, wrote with his charm about the ease and simplicity of brewing, and he recommended his lessons by presents of the production of an excellence not to be forgotten at an interval of a quarter of a century; but people who were persuaded to the experiment made a mess of it, of which they soon sickened. Folks, such as folks now are, will no more brew their own beer than kill their own mutton, and turn the wool into clothing.

A vast deal of maudlin sentimentality has been thrust into the discussion of this question. The poor man has been described as driven to the public-house to be drugged and debauched, instead of drinking his wholesome home-brewed virtuously by his own fireside. An analogy has been attempted indeed between the malt duty and corn laws, and if the agitation was not suppressed in the bud by the debate and division of Thursday, we may except some imitation of Eliot's Corn-law Rhymes, in which Britons may be described as beer-taxed slaves. Mr. Pugh has indeed essayed this flight:—

"The time would, however, come when the malt tax would possess superior claims to consideration. It was said by Sir R. Peel that the repeal of the corn laws would permit the working man to eat his bread unleavened by any sense of injustice, and so it might be said that the repeal of the malt duty would enable the working man to enjoy his beer unembittered by a sense of injustice."

We heartily wish the time to come when the working man may enjoy his beer unembittered—not with injustice, which he never tastes or thinks of in his cups, but unembittered by all the nauseous, deleterious drugs with which it is adulterated. We think that blessed consummation would be promoted by the total abolition of the malt duty, and that the soil will be better cultivated when the impediment of that impost shall have been removed. But the thing is not to be done to any advantage in a peddling way; and Mr. Milner Gibson aptly quoted the opinion of Mr. Disraeli in 1852.

"If," said the right hon gentleman, "we deal with this tax in a small manner, we shall probably accomplish none of the objects to which I have alluded. The consumer will not be benefited. We shall neither have cheap beer, nor will there be a freer cultivation of the land of the country."

And, much to his honour, to that opinion Mr. Disraeli adheres; and farther, he holds to the engagement of the remission of the war duties as a prior and paramount claim.

It is probable that the line taken by Mr. Disraeli on this occasion will widen the difference between him and a large section of the Conservative party. The cry will be, "Choose we, Laertes shall be king!" And what a Laertes! Surely it is not the son, but the father; the old Polonius new revived, as the public-house legend would express it.

"DAUNT'S ROCK" AND THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

(*From the London Review.*)

Five-and-forty years ago, his Majesty's ship *Tribune*, a thirty-six gun frigate, while standing in shore in moderate weather and broad daylight, with a pilot on board, struck upon Daunt's Rock, knocked off part of her keel, and otherwise damaged herself. But that her draught of water was moderate she must have come to greater grief. As luck would have it, she escaped. But the Admiralty knew at least then that "Daunt's Rock" was a reef, 400 feet long by some 300 broad, lying outside and, as it were, blockading one of the finest harbours in the world, and threatening every ship that entered it with the fact of which the slip between cup and lip is the type. Captains of sea-going vessels knew the danger. They felt that disaster would come of Daunt's Rock some day if something were not done either to remove it, or to have such standing warning of its presence made that ships could not fail to give it a wide berth. Nevertheless, five-and-forty years after his Majesty's ship *Tribune* struck upon the reef, the *City of New York* went bodily on to it, with a cargo of lives more numerous than those that were swept away by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir, and which, had the weather not been moderate, and if the ship had not stuck fast, would probably have been lost. Nearly half a century of experience and warning had made their appeal to the authorities in vain. The reef which might have been removed was and is still to the fore. No light-ship warns the mariner of its presence. And yet, for months, the Dublin Ballast Board, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade, have had "Daunt's Rock" ringing in their ears, through the energetic appeals of Mr. John Francis Maguire, Mayor of Cork, who has just told the story of his fruitless efforts to get some of these authorities to act

The narrative is instructive. In the month of July last, Mr. Maguire represented to Lord Clarence Paget the alarm which had been created in the minds of the captains of the Cunard steamers by the unprotected state of Daunt's Rock. The reef was marked only by a buoy, and on dark nights the captains had to lie off the harbour for several hours to the grievous delay of the American mails. Lord Clarence replied that the subject was not within the province of the Admiralty, but of the Board of Trade; and so his lordship washed his hands of it. Mr. Maguire next turned to Mr. Milner Gibson. The subject was "new" to that gentleman, but he afforded Mr. Maguire his "courteous attention," and with that act of politeness the matter, as far as the Board of Trade was concerned, apparently ended. Moved by the example of their Mayor, the Harbour Commissioners of Cork now communicated with the Dublin Ballast Board, and when the Board made its annual visit of inspection, a meeting took place between Sir James Dombraine and his colleagues on behalf of the Board, and the Harbour Commissioners, when the latter demanded that the rock should be removed as speedily as possible, and that until that could be done a light-ship should be placed so as to protect the shipping coming into the harbour. They argued, moreover, that as the rock lay some miles from the entrance to Cork Harbour, and beyond the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Commissioners, the duty of removing or lighting it devolved properly upon the Government, and that the cost should be borne by the Consolidated Fund or by the Mercantile Marine Fund. "The result of the interview," writes Mr. Maguire, "was that the Commissioners were convinced that the immediate object for which they should look was a light-ship, with a fog-bell and signal-gun for foggy weather; leaving the question of the removal of the rock for the scientific judgment of the highest professional authority." Perhaps this was as much progress as could be expected in a month. Lord Clarence Paget had washed his hands of the rock; Mr. Milner Gibson had received Mr. Maguire courteously, and the Ballast Board and Harbour Commissioners had come to the conclusion that a light-ship would be preferable to a buoy. These were not great results; but they were as much as the Genius of Circumlocution would permit in so short a time.

Come what may to ships and men that dreary potentate must have his way. Even an energetic mayor, who is, moreover, an M.P., an effective speaker, and ready with his pen, cannot hurry him out of his accustomed pace. Mr. Maguire, it must be owned, did his best to do so. Deputed by the Cork Habour Commissioners, he visited London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to stir up the merchants of those ports in behalf of an assault upon the Circumlocution Office. Memorials from the public bodies and corporations of these ports, representing the mercantile and shipping interest of the United Kingdom, as well as from the Harbour Commissioners and Corporation of Cork, were presented by him to the Board of Trade, praying that something might be done to lessen the peril of Daunt's Rock. They might as well have been presented to the rock itself. Finally, on the 24th of September, Mr. Maguire wrote to the *Times*, and on the 9th of the October following, down came Sir James Dombraine, Captain Roberts, and Mr. Thomas Bewley, Visiting Committee of the Dublin Ballast Board, to hold a second inquiry into the nature and perils of Daunt's Rock. Captains of vessels, harbour masters, all who could throw any light upon the subject, were examined. Cases of accidents, which had from time to time occurred upon the rock, were cited. A letter from the local agent of the Cunard Company was read to Sir James and his colleagues, in which the writer stated that "Daunt's Rock was an object of constant apprehension to their captains." The result was magnificent! The Visiting Committee had, in August, convinced the Harbour Commissioners that what was wanted was a light-ship. After two months' consideration, and a second investigation, they declared that they had made up their minds "to report in favour of a light-ship." And they did report. And the Ballast Board, after well weighing the matter for two months more, replied graciously that "Daunt's Rock" should have a light-ship, but that Cork should pay for it. So, no doubt, Cork would have been permitted to bring the power of science to bear on the removal of the rock altogether upon similar conditions. But the Harbour Commissioners, and we think with justice, refused to tax the local shipping for an object of national and imperial importance. And thus, after six months' violent exertion, Circumlocution came to a dead stop, and refused to go any further.

Thus after having been politely bowed out by Lord Clarence Paget, after having received the courteous attention of Mr. Milner Gibson, after visiting London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and enlisting the whole mercantile and shipping interest in the cause, and after having actually brought the Visiting Committee of the Dublin Ballast Board to report in favour of a step which at least five and forty years ago was proved to be of vital necessity, Mr. Maguire had to begin his work *de novo*. Mindful of Mr. Milner Gibson's courtesy he once more turned his steps in the direction of the Board of Trade, and about a month ago had two interviews with its President. He warned him that Daunt's Rock was not to be trifled with, and that to throw the expense of protecting vessels from its peril wholly upon Cork, was an act which no man with any bowels of compassion could contemplate. He explained to him that already the Harbour Commissioners had exempted all Transatlantic vessels carrying mails and many not carrying them from the ordinary dues for a period of years yet unexpired and that within the limit of their responsibility they had justly discharged their obligations in providing buyos, beacons, and lights, in abundance for the protection of shipping. Once more the indefatigable mayor seemed on the point of achieving a tangible result. When he first broached the matter to Mr. Milner Gibson, that gentleman was courteous. As the subject—was then "new" to him, more could hardly be expected. But now he was "impressed"—"somewhat impressed," writes Mr. Maguire, "with the importance of the case, and also appeared, as I thought, to feel the injustice of compelling Cork to pay for what was properly belonging to the country at large." Well, and what did the impressionable Mr. Milner Gibson do? The subject was not new to him this time. He had had eight months to reflect upon it, and had no doubt been able in that time to see that sunken rocks are perilous and light-ships useful. Did he, then, promise that a light-ship should be provided? No. He said that "the Ballast Board and the Trinity Board would again be communicated with upon the subject." Ballast Board, Trinity Board, Admiralty Board, Board of Trade, round and round, never-ending, still beginning! What a rich specimen of the Circumlocution-office have we here!

"And there," writes Mr. Maguire, "the question stood, when the oft-urged apprehensions of the captains of the Cunard Company and of the Cork Harbour Commissioners were fully realized. While the Boards stood dismayed at an expense of £1,300 a year the *City of New York* was wrecked upon Daunt's Rock. In her loss property was sacrificed the value of which would have paid the expence of a light-ship for half a century to come. We freely acquit the Cork Harbour Commissioners of any blame in the matter. They have discharged their bounden responsibilities, and if Daunt's Rock is to be dealt with some of the Government Boards must see to it. Which of these Boards is in duty bound to do so, we are unable to say. Indeed they themselves appear to have no very distinct idea upon the matter. The Board of Admiralty relegates the duty to the Board of Trade; the Board of Trade consults the Ballast Board and the Trinity Board. Finally nothing is done. Britannia rules the waves, but Daunt's Rock, in the safe keeping of the Circumlocution-office, defies her.

A TRAVELLING SWINDLER.

(From "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General," in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.)

Towards the end of autumn of that last year of the war in the Crimea, a stout, well-dressed, portly man, with an air of considerable assurance, swaggered into the Chancellerie of her Majesty's Legation at Munich, notwithstanding the representations of the porter, who would, if he had dared, have denied him admittance, and asked, in a voice of authority, if there were no letters there for Captain F. The gentleman to whom the question was addressed was an *attache* of the legation, and at that time in "charge" of the mission, the minister being absent. Though young in years, F. could scarcely, in the length and breadth of Europe, have fallen upon one with a more thorough insight into every phase and form of those mysteries by which the F. category of men exist. Mr. L. was an actual amateur in this way, and was no more the man to be angry with F. for being a swindler, than with Ristori for being *Medea*, or Macready being *Macbeth*. Not that he had the slightest suspicion at the time of F.'s quality, as he assured him that there were no letters for that name. "How provoking!" said the Captain, as he bit his lip. "They will be so impatient in England," muttered he to himself, "and I know Sidney Herbert is sure to blame *me*." Then he added aloud, "I am at a deadlock here. I have come from the Crimea with dispatches, and expected to find money here to carry me on to England; and these stupid people at the War-office have forgotten all about it. Is it not enough to provoke a saint?" "I don't know; I never was a saint," said the impressive *attache*. "Well, it's trying to a sinner," said F., with a slight laugh; for he was one of those happy-natured dogs who are not indifferent to the absurd side of even their own mishaps. "How long does the post take to England?" "Three days." "And three back—that makes six; a week—an entire week." "Omitting Sunday," said the grave *attache*, who really felt an interest in the other's dilemma. "All I can say is, it was no fault of mine," cried F., after a moment. "If I am detained here through their negligence, they must make the best excuse they can. Have you got a cigar?" This was said with his eyes fixed on a roll of cubans on the table. "Take one said the other." "Thanks," said F., as he selected three. "I'll drop in to-morrow, and hope to have better luck." "How much money do you want?" asked Mr. L. "Enough to carry me to London." "How much is that?" "Let me see. Strasburg—Paris, a day at Paris; Cowley might detain me two days; fifteen or twenty pounds would do it amply." "You shall have it." "All right," said F., who walked to the fire, and lighting his cigar, smoked away; while the other took some notes from the table drawer and counted them. "Shall I give you a formal receipt for this?" asked F. "You can tell them at the office," said L., as he dipped his pen into the ink, and continued the work he had been previously engaged in. F. said a few civil words—the off hand gratitude of a man who was fully as much in the habit of bestowing as of receiving favours, and withdrew. L. scarcely noticed his departure; he was deep in his dispatch, and wrote on. At length he came to the happy landing-place, that spot of rest for the weary foot—"I have the honour to be, my Lord," and he arose and stood at the fire. As L. smoked his cigar he reflected, and as he reflected he remembered; and, to refresh his memory, he took out some papers from a pigeon-hole, and, at last finding what he sought, sat down to read it. The document was a dispatch, dated a couple of years back, instructing H.M.'s representative at the Court of Munich to secure the person of a certain N. F., and hold him in durance till application should be made to the Bavarian Government for his extradition and conveyance to England. Then followed a very accurate description of the individual—his height, age, general looks, voice, and manner—every detail of which L. now saw closely tallied with the appearance of his late visitor. He pondered for a while over the paper, and then looked at his watch. It was five o'clock! The first train to Augsburg was to start at six. There was little time, consequently, to take the steps necessary to arrest a person on suspicion; for he should first of all have to communicate with the Minister for Foreign Affairs who should afterwards back his application to the Prefect of Police. The case was one for detail and for what the Germans insist upon, much writing—and there was very little time to do it in. L., however, was not one to be easily defeated. If baffled in one road, he usually found out another. He therefore wrote a brief note to the Minister, stating that he might require his assistance at a later hour of the evening, and at a time not usually official. This done, he despatched another note to Captain R, F., saying familiarly it was scarcely worth while trying to catch the mailtrain that night, and that perhaps instead he would come over and take a *tete-á-tete* dinner with him at the Legation. F. was overjoyed as he read it! No man ever felt a higher pleasure in good company nor knew better how to make it profitable. If he had been asked to choose, he would infinitely rather have had the invitation to dine than the twenty pounds he had pocketed in the morning. The cognate men of the world—and all members of the diplomatic career are to a certain extent in this catagory—were in F.'s estimation the "trump cards" of the pack, with which he could "score tricks" innumerable, and so he accepted at once; and a very few minutes after his acceptance made his appearance in a correct dinner-dress and a most unexceptionable white tie. "Couldn't refuse that pleasant offer of yours, L.," (he was familiar at once, and called him L.,) "and here I am!" said he, as he threw himself into an easy-chair with all the bland satisfaction of one who looked forward to a good dinner and a very enjoyable evening. "I am happy to have secured you," said L., with a little laugh to himself at the epigram of his phrase. "Do you like caviar?" "Delight in it!" "I have just got some fresh from St. Petersburg, and our cook here is rather successful in his caviar soup. We have a red trout from the *Tegen See*, a saddle of Tyrol mutton, and a pheasant—*voila votre dîner!* but I can promise you a more liberal *carte* in drinkables; just say what you like in the way of wine!" F.'s face beamed over with ecstasy. It was one of the grand moments of his life; and if he could, hungry as he was, he would have prolonged it! To be there the guest of her Majesty's mission; to know, to feel, that the arms of England were over the door! that he was to be waited on by flunkeys in the livery of the Legation, fed by the cook who had ministered to official palates, his glass filled with wine from the cellar of him who represented royalty! These were very glorious imaginings; and little wonder that F., whose whole life was a poem in his way, should feel that they almost overcame him. In fact, like the woman in the nursery song, he was ready to exclaim, "This is none of me!" but still there were abundant evidences around him that all was actual, positive, and real. "By the way," said L., in a light, careless way, "did you ever in your wanderings chance upon a namesake of yours, only that he interpolates another Christian name, and calls himself R. Napoleon F.?" The stranger started; the fresh ruddy glow of his cheek gave way to a sickly yellow, and, rising from his chair, he said, "Do you mean to 'split' on me, sir?" "I'm afraid, F.," said the other, jauntily, "the thing looks ugly. You are R. N. F.!" "And are you, sir, such a scoundrel—such an assassin—as to ask a man to your table in order to betray him?" "These are strong epithets, F., and I'll not discuss them; but if you ask, are you going to dine here to-day? I'd say, no. And if you should ask, where are you likely to pass the evening? I'd hint, in the city jail!" At this F. lost all command over himself, and broke out into a torrent of the wildest abuse. He was strong of epithets, and did not spare them. He stormed, he swore, he threatened, he vociferated; but L., imperturbable throughout all, only interposed with an occasional mild remonstrance—a subdued hint—that his language was less than polite or Parliamentary. At length the door opened, two gendarmes appeared, and N. F. was consigned to their hands and removed. The accusations against him were manifold; from before and since the day of the Governesses, he had been living a life of dishonesty and fraud. * * He went forth once more, and, difficult as it appears to the intelligence of honest and commonplace folk, he went forth to prosper and live luxuriously—so gullible is the world, so ready and eager to be cheated and deceived. * * The advertisement columns were all to him. What cared he for foreign wars, or the state of the Funds! as little did he find interest in railway intelligence, or "our own correspondents." What he wanted was, the people who inquired after a missing relative—a long-lost son or brother who was supposed to have died in the Mauritius or Mexico: an affectionate mother, who desired tidings as to the burial-place of a certain James or John, who had been travelling in a particular year in the south of Spain: an inquirer for the will of Paul somebody: or any one who could supply evidence as to the marriage of Sara Meekins *alias* Crouther, supposed to have been celebrated before her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Kooroobakaboo—these were the paragraphs that touched him, * * The way in which this man tracked the stories of families through the few lines of a newspaper advertisement was positively marvellous. Whatever was wanting in the way of evidence of this, or clue to that came at once into his attributions. * * That this fellow his lived for upwards of twenty years, travelling the Continent in every direction, eating and drinking at the best hotels, frequenting theatres, cafes, and public gardens, denying himself nothing, is surely a shame and a disgrace to the police of Europe, which has been usually satisfied to pass him over a frontier, and suffer him to continue his depredations on the citizens of another state. Of the obloquy he has brought upon his own country I do not speak. We must, I take it, have our scoundrels like other people; the only great grievance here is, that the fellow's ubiquity is such that it is hard to believe that the swindler who walked off with the five watches from Hamburg is the same who, in less than eight days afterwards, borrowed fifty ducats from a waiter at Naples, and "bolted." Of late I have observed he has dropped his second *prenome* of Napoleon, and does not call himself by it. There is, perhaps, in this omission a delicate forbearance, a sense of refined deference to the other bearer of that name, whom he recognizes as his master. In the ingenuity of his manifold devices even religion has not escaped him, and it would be impossible to count how often he has left the "Establishment" for Rome, been converted, reconverted, reconciled, and brought home, again—always, be it noted, at the special charge of so much money from the Church Fund, or a subscription from the faithful, ever zealous and eager to assist a really devout and truly sincere convert! That this man is an aspiring and ambitious vagabond may be seen in the occasional raids he makes into the very best society, without having, at least to ordinary eyes, anything to obtain in these ventures, beyond the triumph of seeing himself where exposure and detection would be certain to be followed by the most condign punishment.

At Rome, for instance—how, I cannot say—he obtained admission to the Duc-de Grammot's receptions; and at Florence, under the pretext of being a proprietor, and "a most influential" one, of *the Times*, he breakfasted, by special invitation, with Baron Ricasoli, and had a long and most interesting conversation with him as to the conditions—of course political—on which he would consent to support Italian unity. These must have been done in pure levity; they were imaginative excursions, thrown off in the spirit of those fanciful variations great violinists will now and then indulge in, as though to say, "Is there a path too intricate for me to thread is there a pinnacle too fine for me to balance on?"

LAURENCE BLOOMFIELD IN IRELAND: A MORDERN POEM.

(*From the Athenaeum.*)

Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland: a Modern Poem. By William Allingham. (Macmillan & Co.)

The admirers of Mr. Allingham's many beautiful ballads, so full of Irish nature, have wondered whether he would fulfil the promise which was given in his poetry from the first. They will be anxious to know whether he has done so in his new book. If they expected him to fulfil his promise in the same kind of writing, they will probably be disappointed. A poet who makes progress cannot do that. He makes us a present of that which he has done, and however much we may admire the pattern and bespeak likenesses of it, he cannot go on making copies of what he first produced. He must strike out in new directions. And there will inevitably be a look of strangeness in the new work. It will not compare, at first sight, with the old favourite strains which have mellowed with time and grown dearer with old acquaintanceship. Let us, however, frankly say that we are not disappointed with 'Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland.' The author might, no doubt, have done, and will yet do, something different. But this bit of work he has chosen to do; he has done it manfully and honestly. And we say that, placed where he is, seeing what he has seen, and knowing whas he knows, he could not, for the time being, have done better. The old theory that the signs of genius are shown most significantly when a poet takes to that which lies far away from his experience, and revels in remoteness, is now pretty well exploded. Mr. Allingham only follows the modern tendency in turning to whatsoever lies close about us to paint his picture of that present in which we live and move and have our being. He also had the urgency of an imperative national call so to do.

With affectionate yet unfearing fidelity, the poem gives us a little plot of Ireland as it is; which plot, we doubt not, very faithfully mirrors a much larger world. It is Ireland in miniature. It is vital with the national character. It has the colour of the country. The land of many sorrows and wrongs, chiefly self-inflicted, which is loved so dearly by the people who will put their hands in their own pockets, and look and expect the deliverer to come from somewhere over the sea, and leave it with all their feelings clinging to that bit of earth in which they for ever fail to take root,—the people who, while starving, can sing of Ireland as the land of plenty and hospitable cheer, and while floundering, half swamped in bogs, can be content with a country in cloudland, and have poetry enough in their nature to enjoy the stars through the rents of a wretched roof. Mr. Allingham portrays the place and people fairly; states his case justly. He knows his countrymen, from peer to peasant. He has the humour to appreciate the pathos of the "poor industrious innocent, whose only fault is owing five years' rent." He admits—

> That common evils which to life belong,
> Patricians will account a personal wrong;
> Suckled on grievances, his mind is bent
> To charge on others all his discontent;
> Half curses England when his toothache stings,
> Half blames the Established Church for frosty springs
> And rainy summers; thinks it passing hard,
> From any joy of life to live debarred.
> As tho' the English, French or German poor,
> Lead plenteous lives, with nothing to endure.

The story is from the life of Laurence Bloomfield, a young Irish landlord, who comes into possession of his property with a full determination to do his best, put his own shoulder to the wheel, call his people round him to his and their own help, and see if the old wretched state of things between rich and poor cannot be somewhat mended even by the will of one man He keeps his faith burning warm and bright within him, in spite of many a cold blast of sore discouragement without; and with the aid of a true wife, he succeeds at length in creating one firm bit of foothold in the wilderness of surrounding bog on which to build his model world of happier humanity. But we have omitted to introduce him to the reader:—

> Bloomfield is Irish born and English bred,
> Surviving heir of both his parents dead;
> One who has studied, travelled, lived, and thought,
> Is brave, and modest, as a young man ought;
> Calm—sympathetic; hasty—full of tact;
> Poetic, but insisting much on fact;
> A complex character and various mind,
> Where all, like some rich landscape, lies combined.

The sketches of local persons amongst whom his future lot is cast seem to us very real and tangible. We were scarcely prepared to look for such bright, piquant, incisive strokes in Mr. Allingham's work. Sometimes the lines will *bite* into the mind with their epigrammatic point as diamond bites into glass. We take a few brief specimens of felicitous description almost at random:—

The Curate.

> How *does* a man with seventy pounds a year
> In virgin linen every day appear?
> Spotless his shirts are spotless too his life;
> Stiff in cravat and dialectic strife,
> He shuns the popish priests, and flogs the Pope,
> Nor may the Methodist for mercy hope;
> Much milk of human kindness, too, he carries,
> A little soured with dogma, thro' the parish.
> And plays a half-divine, half-human part
> With many a pious flirting female heart.

Parson Boyd's Four Daughters and Wife.

> The first is clever—writeth books, be sure;
> The second Sunday-schools the drowsy poor
> By rote, on unintelligible things;
> Another of the damsels plays and sings;
> The fourth professes, merely flaxen curls.
> What is their Mother?—slave to these four girls!

Isaac Brown the Methodist.

> And hear him pray, with fiercely close-shut eyes!
> Gentle at first the measured accents rise,
> But soon he waxes loud, and storms the skies.
> Deep is the chest, and powerful bass the voice,
> The language of a true celestial choice;
> Hand-organ-wise the holy phrases ground,
> Go turning and returning round and round;
> The sing-song duly runs from low to high;
> The chorused groans at intervals reply;
> Till after forty minutes' sweat and din,
> Leaving perhaps too little prayer within,
> Dear Brother Brown, athletic babe of grace,
> Resumes his bench, and wipes his reeking face.
> And if among the audience may be found
> One who received two shillings in the pound
> When merchant Isaac, twenty years ago—
> Then talking pious too, but meek and low—
> Was chastened by the Lord,—with what delight
> Must he behold the comfortable plight,
> And sacred influence of this worthy man.

Sir Ulick Harvey.

> He sometimes took a well-meant scheme in hand,
> Which must be done exactly as he planned;
> His judgment feeble, and his self-will strong,
> He had his way, and that was mostly wrong.

Lady Harvey.

> My Lady Harvey comes of Shropshire blood,
> Stately, with finished manners, cold of mood;
> Her eldest son is in the Guards, her next
> At Eton: her two daughters—I'm perplexed
> To specify young ladies—they are tall,
> Dark-haired, and smile in speaking, that is all.

Lord Crashton.

> Twice only in the memory of mankind
> Lord Crashton's proud and noble self appeared;
> Up-river last time, in his yacht he steered,
> With crew of seven, a valet, a French cook,
> And one on whom askance the gentry look,
> Altho' a pretty, well dressed demoiselle,—
> Not Lady Crashton, who as gossips tell,
> Goes her own wicked way. They stopped a week.
> Then with gay ribbons fluttering from the peak,
> And snowy skirts spread wide on either hand,
> The Aphrodite curtsied to the land,
> And glided off. My Lord with gouty legs,
> Drinks Baden-Baden water, and life's dregs,
> With cynic jest inlays his black-despair,
> And curses all things from his easy chair.

Better still is the homely description of a more distinctly national character, notably that of the Doran family, who have maintained their fight for years.

> 'Gainst marsh and rock, and furze with all its spears.

The father, wise in his day and generation, with his prefacing cough and secretly scanning eyes, "who sucked his pipe and shook his head" when people talked of "Tyrants," and—

> Held the maxim that, in prosperous case,
> 'Tis wise to show a miserable face;
> A decent hat, a wife's good shawl or gown
> For higher rent may mark the farmer down;
> Beside your window shun to plant a rose,
> Lest it should draw the prowling bailiff's nose,
> Nor deal with whitewash, lest the cottage lie
> A target for the bullet of his eye;
> Rude be your fence and field—if trig and trim
> A cottier shows them, all the worse for him.

The daughter is thus charmingly portrayed:—

> And where at *kemp* or *kayley* could be found
> One face more welcome, all the country round?
> Mild oval face, a freckle here and there,
> Clear oval eyes, broad forehead, dark abundant hair,
> Pure placid look that show'd a gentle nature,
> Firm, unperplex'd, were hers; the Maiden's stature
> Graceful arose, and strong, to middle height,
> With fair round arms, and footstep free and light;
> She was not showy, she was always neat,
> In every gesture native and complete,
> Disliking noise, yet neither dull nor slack,
> Could throw a rustic banter, briskly back,
> Reserved but ready, innocently shrewd,—
> In brief, a charming flower of Womanhood.
>
> The girl was rich, in health, good temper, beauty,
> Work to be done, amusement after duty,
> Clear undistracted mind, and tranquil heart,
> Well wishers, in whose thoughts she had her part.
> A decent father, a religious mother,
> The pride of all the parish in a brother,
> And Denis Coyle for sweetheart, where the voice
> Of Jack and Maureen praised their daughter's choice.
> More could she ask for? grief and care not yet,
> Those old tax-gatherers, dunn'd her for their debt;
> Youth's joyous landscape round her footsteps lay,
> And her own sunshine made the whole world gay.

It is at a time big with fate for the little local world when Laurence enters on his duties as a proprietor. The neighbouring landlords have determined on using strong measures. The Ribbonmen sit in secret conclave, serve their notices and execute vengeance. Here is a notice served upon Pigot, who is agent for Bloomfield and his uncle:—

> Take Notis, Big gut, if one claw you lay
> On Tullah' you'll for ever roo the day—
> So change your tune, and quickly, or by God
> This warning is your last—we'll have your blud;
> Sined Captain Starlite.

In spite of this, however, the uncle insists on the evacuation of Tullah, and the bailiff sees it carried out with the aid of policemen, crowbars, and rifles. This eviction scene is the sort of thing that has made so many of the Irish people lift their eyes, and look and long for the free forests of the Western World, as the Israelites of old may have yearned for the promised land of Canaan. It may serve to set people thinking on the various causes of that exodus which threatens to cover the land with the shadow of desolation that seems to have already fallen upon the hearts of thousands:—

The Eviction.

> In early morning twilight, raw and chill,
> Damp vapours brooding on the barren hill,
> Through miles of mire in steady grave array
> Threescore well-arm'd police pursue their way;
> Each tall and bearded man a rifle swings,
> And under each greatcoat a bayonet clings;
> The Sheriff on his sturdy cob astride
> Talks with the Chief, who marches by their side,
> And, creeping on behind them, Paudeen Dhu
> Pretends his needful duty much to rue.
> Six big-boned labourers, clad in common frieze,
> Walk in the midst, the Sheriff's staunch allies;
> Six crow-bar men, from distant county brought,—
> Orange, and glorying in their work,' tis thought,
> But wrongly,—churls of Catholics are they,
> And merely hired at half-a-crown a day.
>
> The Hamlet clustering on its hill is seen,
> A score of petty homesteads, dark and mean;
> Poor always, not despairing until now;
> Long used, as well as poverty knows how,
> With life's oppressive trifles to contend.
> This day will bring its history to an end.
> Moveless and grin against the cottage walls
> Lean a few silent men: but some one calls
> Far off; and then a child 'without a stitch'
> Runs out of doors, flies back with piercing screech,
> And soon from house to house is heard the cry
> Of female sorrow, swelling loud and high,
> Which makes the men blaspheme between their teeth.
> Meanwhile, o'er fence and watery field beneath,
> The little army moves through drizzling rain;
> A 'Crowbar' leads the Sheriff's nag; the lane
> Is enter'd, and their plashing tramp draws nearer;
> One instant, outcry holds its breath to hear;
> "Halt!"—at the doors they form in double line,
> And ranks of polish'd rifles wetly shine.
>
> The Sheriff's painful duty must be done;
> He begs for quiet—and the work's begun.
> The strong stand ready; now appear the rest,
> Girl, matron, grandsire, baby, on the breast,
> And Rosy's thin face on a pallat borne;
> A motley concourse, feeble and forlorn.
> One old man, tears upon his wrinkled cheek,
> Stands trembling on a threshold, tries to speak,
> But in defect of any word for this,
> Mutely upon the doorpost prints a kiss,
> Then passes out for ever. Through the crowd
> The children run bewilder'd, wailing loud;
> Where needed most, the men combine their aid;
> And last of all, is Oona forth convey'd
> Reclined in her accustom'd strawen chair,
> Her aged eyelids closed, her thick white hair
> Escaping from her cap; she feels the chill,
> Looks round and murmurs, then again is still.
>
> Now bring the remnants of each household fire;
> On the wet ground the hissing coals expire;
> And Paudeen Dhu, with meekly dismal face,
> Receives the full possession of the place.
>
> Whereon the Sheriff, "We have legal hold.
> Return to shelter with the sick and old.
> Time shall be given; and there are carts below
> If any to the workhouse choose to go."
> A young man makes him answer, grave and clear,
> "We're thankful to you! but there's no one here
> Going back into them houses: do your part.
> Nor we won't trouble Pigot's horse and cart."
> At which name, rushing into th' open space,
> A woman flings her hood from off her face,
> Falls on her knees upon the miry ground,
> Lifts hands and eyes, and voice of thrilling sound,—
> "Vengeance of God Almighty fall on you,
> James Pigot!—may the poor man's curse pursue,
> The widow's and the orphan's curse, I pray,
> Hang heavy round you at your dying day!"
> Breathless and fix'd one moment stands the crowd
> To hear this malediction fierce and loud.
>
> Meanwhile (our neighbour Neal is busy there)
> On steady poles belifted Oona's chair,
> Well heap'd with borrow'd mantles: gently bear
> The sick girl in her litter, bed and all;
> Whilst others hug the children weak and small
> In careful arms, or hoist them pick-a-back;
> And, 'midst the unrelenting clink and thwack
> Of iron bar on stone, let creep away
> The sad procession from that hill-side grey,
> Through the slow-falling rain. In three hours more
> You find, where Ballytullagh stood before,
> Mere shatter'd wall and doors with useless latch,
> And firesides buried under fallen thatch.

One result of this eviction is a stern decision of the secret society, and a bloody revenge executed on Pigot, the bailiff, in a lonely lane, by members of the lurking fraternity.—

> For many weeks from every wall and gate
> Stared "Murder" and "Reward" in letters great,
> Two hundred pounds the Lord Lieutenant's bribe,
> One thousand which the gentry round subscribe,
> But all in vain; for his employer dead,
> The spy took mortal fear to heart, and fled.
> Few even flared to read the bills, and they
> Walked off in silence; if they said their say,
> 'Twas said with caution and in secresy.
> A huge converging crowd of low and high
> Had swelled the costly funeral and flowed
> In solemn pomp, outstretched along the road.
> The native press was vocal and the *Times*
> Anew said something old on Irish crimes.
> And meanwhile, bringing softly night and day,
> The round earth rolled on her appointed way,
> With dead and living, mid the starry quire,
> Brimmed with material and celestial fire,
> And to and fro, with emmet's briskness, ran
> The shifting, multifarious brood of man.

Laurence Bloomfield and his lady labour hard and long to make their outer world bright all round them with the inner sunshine of their own happiness; their social creed the very opposite to that of those who are

> Using—faith, hope and charity being dead—
> Political Economy instead!

—And they live to see that the creed of faith, hope and charity results in the best kind of political economy after all.

Neighbouring proprietors looked askance on Bloomfield and his well-meant but extremely futile efforts, or laughed at his foolish faith and puerile plans for a time, but—

> At last the world made up its mind to say,
> "An odd man, truly!—he must have his way."
> For thus old habitudes themselves protect,
> As our own body, failing to eject,
> Sheathes an intrusive particle.

Just so. Only dare to do the right thing boldly and persistently, and somehow the world will manage to put up with it. Mrs. Grundy will screech that you must not do this or the other: but when she finds you intend to do it, why then she says you may.

The poem concludes symbolically. Bloomfield and his wife are seated on a summit, overlooking the domains in which they have worked to bless the land and brighten the face of its people. The wife is still more hopeful of Ireland's future than her husband, who says—

> This mild, green country in the western sea,
> With guardian mountains, rivers full and free,
> Home of a brave, rich-brained, warm-hearted race,—
> This Ireland should have been a noble place.

"It will be," Jane replied. And so we hope it may be. It surely will, if the strength of Ireland's effort is equal to the earnestness of England's good wishes. And this book is calculated to hasten on the work, create the better spirit, and bring about the result so much to be desired.

Happy poetic touches are plentiful enough in this poem, but we have not paused to point them out where they lurked with a subtle shining, like dew in the grass. We have devoted more attention to its purpose. It is a plea for tenant-right; a poem for statesmen to read. A great deal of thought and feeling and artistic power have gone to the making of it. The verse chosen is a good old-fashioned sort, quite adequate to the purpose. It has something of Pope's point and Goldsmith simplicity, touched to a more modern issue.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 18th.

Nutt, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Neemuch.

Cameron, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Chaldecott, Lieutenant M. A., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—May 18th.

Ouchterlony, Lieutenant T. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Acklon, Captain G. E., 44th Foot, to join, to Poona.

Hodgson, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Secunderabad.

NAVAL.

Circular.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 18th May 1864.

In consequence of the near approach of the south-west monsoon the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port begs to draw attention to para. 2 Clause 1, and also to Clauses 3 and 7 of the Amended Port Rules supplied to all vessels on entering the port. Should any vessel require to be removed a written application to that effect must be sent to this office without delay, in order that the same may be done before the bad weather sets in which is usually expected late in May or early in June.

Clause 1, para 2.—Anchors and cables kept clear, and sheet cable to be bent &c. &c.

Clause 3.—Flying jib-booms rigged &c. signals at Dockyard shear flagstaff to strike masts and yards, &c. &c.

Clause 7.—To keep a clear hawse.

N. B.—Bad weather signal, No. 1. Marryat's Code, at Dockyard shear flagstaff and south yard arm Castle flagstaff.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	From
18	Tynemouth (s)	Hallyen	Hongkong April 23
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat May 17.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	To
18	Mysore	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Futel Musjeed	Nacoda	Bunder Abass.
	Vanguard	Connell	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tynemouth*, from Hongkong.—507 Chinese and 7 Parsees.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Captain Dickson and 54 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Ship *Diadem*, C. J. Card, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *St. Hilda*, J. Logan, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday;—
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Steamer *Euphrates*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Sattara*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—May 10, *Allum Ghier*, Henderson, from Bombay 22nd March, touched at Cochin and Andamans (date not mentioned; *Clymene*, Gregory, from Port Louis 13th April; *Mayaram Dayaram*, Scott, from Bombay 9th April, touched at Cochin 23rd April; and *Bombay Castle*, Wadge, from Hongkong 20th April, touched at Singapore 30th April.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 18th May 1864.

London.

Octavia—1 keg mango pickles, 4 boxes sundries, Pochawjee Framjee & Co.; 58 packages coffee, 79 cwt., Enderjee Moonsy.

Rowena—763 pieces E. teeth, 38 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., loose E. teeth, 2 cwt., Soonderjee Morarjee.

Liverpool.

Alsagar—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Ambrose—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Canjee Khatesy.

Arracana—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buteewalla Sons & Co.; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co.

Bombay.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Ludha Veerjee.

Bosphorus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Jaira; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co.; 31 bundles rapeseed, 15½ cwt., Robertson Brothers & Co.; 88 bales cotton, 308 cwt., Toolsidass Nursidass.

Colonist—103 bales cotton, 360½ cwt, Doongersy Sezpall.

Egeria—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Wallace & Co.; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Tuluckchund Hokumchund; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Wallace & Co.

East—5 casks mango pickles, Blackwell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ragowjee Chutterbhoz; 95 bales cotton, 682½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.; ½ half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee; 96 bags dry chillies, 99½ cwt., Blackwell & Co.

Etna—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Goculdass Sewjee.

Glenalva—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.; 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Gloucestershire—93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., Wallace & Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Harmonides—110 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Cuma.

Henry Moore—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cursondass Madewdass; 61 bales cotton, 213¼ cwt., Cursetjee Bomanjee.

King of Algeria—33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., W. Cassinath; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Mooljee Sewjee & Co.; 26 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Gungaram Jewundass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurreedass Cursondass.

Marian Moore—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Chemundass Hotechund; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Mistress of the Seas—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 800 bundles gall, 400 cwt., 52 bundles nuxvomica, 26 cwt., Damoder Canjee.

Princess Alexandra—200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee & Co.

Queen of Mercy—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy & Co.

Sattara—125 bales wool, 375 cwt., Hurridass Pragjee; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Daverdass Lalljee.

Statelie—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Chamundass Madewdass; 74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum,

Tim Whiffler—84 bales cotton, 294 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Vicksburg—35 bags Mustardseed, 61½ cwt., S. Burstall & Co.

Havre.

Gertrude—172 bags coffee, 258 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer & Co.

Hurkaru—2,000 bags coffee, 2,633 cwt., 3 qr. 20 lbs., Gaddum & Co.; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	260 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	95 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm.
AsiaticBankCorptn.	120	......	170 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	112 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	[nominal. 28 per ct.
East India Bank		......	17 per ct.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	...
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	5¼ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	94½
„ Loan 1842-43	94½
„ Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 293
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

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THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Bankers.
LONDON.....................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..................Do. do.
MANCHESTER................Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight.......................... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... .... 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Heng Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends therein being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½. per Rupees
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. „

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand ...... 2s. „
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits for 2 months...... ...... 9 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. .... 8 „ „
Do. 6 do. .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. .... 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight..............2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.......................2s. 0¾d. „
Sight.......................2s. 0¼d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-61 „
Sight.............. „ 2-55 „ „

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
„ On Demand .... 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.......... ....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.) | GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.) | ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq. | CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq. | PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts........................ 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0½d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand.............. } 2s. 0d. „
Do. Scotland „ ....
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand..................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..................3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price Rs. 6 Cash ; Credit Rs. 7 ; Postage As. 6.
ALSO
THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.
No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.
Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.
Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona,* Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.
All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.
The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.
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24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

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——— Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c. ... 0 12
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——— After Dark 3 12
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——— Lady Audley's Secret ... 4 8
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Thackeray's Pendennis 5 4
——— The Newcomes 5 4
——— Vanity Fair 4 8
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NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2. or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

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A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.
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ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old ; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.
Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
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Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Now Ready.
"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" ; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—

BRACELETS.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ...Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 ... 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 ... 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. 80
The same set with emeralds ... 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. ... 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. ... 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. ... 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 ... 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 ... 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... ... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 ... 24
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 ... 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 ... 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 ... 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 ... 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.
A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 ... 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... ... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 ... 27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold ... 20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size ... 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 ... 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and 14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross ... 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern ... 28
Ditto ditto smaller ... 16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.
Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold ... 24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 ... 12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use 15
———oval pattern ... 12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted ... 20
——— plain ... 11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin... 30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and 35
——— Shirt Studs do. set ... 18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.
Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.
Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornament set with 2 brilliants 40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls 32

CROSSES.
Of richly chased gold with single pearl ... 16

NECKLETS.
Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and ... 26
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Medical Books can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. :—
Copland's Medical Dictionary, Vols. 1 & 2 ...Rs. 37 8
Bucknell and Tuke's Psychological Medicine ... 11 4
Graham on Infancy and Childhood ... 7 0
Skey's Operatic Surgery... ... 7 12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Diseases ... 3 12
Do. Do. Nervous System ... 3 12
Do. Do. Acute Diseases ... 3 12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary ... 6 4
Bull on Blindness 3 8
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms ... 8 0
Lee's Homœpathy and Hydropathy. 4th Edn... 2 4
Lizar's Elements of Anatomy ... 6 12
Jordan's Clinical Surgery... ... 3 4
Hartlanb and Wood's Child's Homœpathic Physician 3 12
Gregory's Conspectus. Vols. 1 & 2... ... 3 8
Bird's Electricity and Galvanism ... 3 8
Chepmell's Homœpathy. 7th Edn... ... 3 4
Appia on Ambulance Surgery ... 4 8
Bowman's Medical Chemistry ... 4 0
Guide to the Domestic Medicine Chest ... 3 8
Heath on Minor Surgery and Bandaging ... 3 12
Marcet's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication ... 2 12
How to nurse Sick Children ... 1 4
Walton's Surgical Diseases of the Eye ... 10 0
Johnson's Diseases of the Kidney ... 8 12
Macgregor's Diseases of India ... 5 0
Liston's Elements of Surgery ... 8 0
Quain's Diseases of the Rectum ... 4 12
Water's on the Human Lungs ... 5 0
Gibb on the Throat and Windpipe ... 3 12
Otto on the detection of Poisons ... 5 4
Forbes' Nature and Art of Disease ... 7 0
Sieveking on Epilepsy 5 0
Johnson on Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera 4 12
Bird's Urinary Deposits ... 7 0
Bigg on Deformities (Spinal Curvature) ... 3 4
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements 7 0
Brinton on Ulcers of the Stomach ... 3 12
Smith's Health and Disease ... 7 0
McCormack on Consumption ... 2 8
Ashton's Prolapsus Fistula in Ano Homorrhoid 3 0
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery ... 9 8
Thomson on the Eye ... 8 0
Davies on Disease of the Lungs and Heart... 5 4
Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life ... 3 0
Carpenter on the Microscope ... 8 12
Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ... 7 12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine ... 7 12
Taylor on Poisons ... 7 12
Churchill's Diseases of Children ... 7 12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry ... 7 12
Bird's and Brooke's Natural Philosophy ... 7 12
Sieveking's Vade Mecum ... 7 12
Moore's Diseases of India ... 3 12
Hunt on the Skin ... 2 0
Miller's Principles of Surgery ... 10 0
Graham on the Diseases of Women (with Engravings 12 0
Lawrie on the Homœpathic Domestic Medicine ... 10 0
Gregory's Theory Practice of Medicine ... 10 0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon ... 37 0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine 25 0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 2 vols. 17 8
Simpson's Obstetric Works. 2 vols... ... 27 0
Humphrey on the Human Skeleton ... 19 0
Syme's Principles of Surgery ... 9 0
Walsh on Cancers ... 4 4
Gardiner's Clinical Medicine ... 9 0
Priesth on the Gravid Ulterus ... 4 4
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind. 10 0
Graham's Domestic Medicine ... 12 0
Researches on the Diseases of India. 2 vols. 26 8
Gray on the Spleen ... 9 8
Headland on the action of Medicine ... 8 0
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery... 9 0
Budd on the Liver ... 10 0
Wade on the Stricture of the Urethra ... 5 12
Liston's Practical Surgery ... 8 0
Toynbee on the Diseases of the Ear ... 11 4
Velpean on Cancers in the Breast. ... 8 12
Walsh on the Diseases of the Heart ... 9 0
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi 6 8
Burgess on the relations of Madness ... 5 4
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals... ... 13 8
Williamson's Military Surgery ... 9 0
Acton on the Urinary and Regenerative Organs 16 0
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Essays ... 4 12
Maclachlan on the Diseases of Infirmities of advanced Life 12 0
Tweedie's Lectures on Fevers ... 9 0
West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood 9 0
Walker on the Nervous System ... 4 4
Ward upon the Diseases of the Heart ... 7 8
Birket on the Diseases of the Breast ... 6 8
Beale on the Liver ... 4 0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout ... 11 4
Davy on Army Diseases... ... 11 4
Lawrence on Ruptures ... 3 8
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary ... 13 0
Bull's Maternal Management of Children... ... 3 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
210 „ „ Domestics.
A few Bales Twist, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.
A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

SALE OF MANGO COTTAGE, EGUTPOORA.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, immediately after the sale of the above Bungalow, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Egutpoora the Bungalow called Mango Cottage, situated at a convenient distance from the Railway Station, together with the grounds appertaining thereto measuring 3 acres or thereabouts—there is a nice flower garden in the compound and the Bungalow is strongly built.

SALE OF SWEDISH BAR IRON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of A. B. Collett, Esq.—
2782 Bars Swedish Iron 1¼ to 5 inches by ⅜ to ½ inch weighing 79 tons, 6 cwt., 1 qr., 25 lbs.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit shall be required on each lot being knocked down.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Love Lane, Byculla, the handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of M. C. COHEN, Esq., changing his residence ; the same comprising Blackwood Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Brass Rocking Chairs, a splendid Cottage Piano by Allison and Allison, Walnut wood Cabinets, Engravings and Looking Glasses in Gilt Frames, Clocks, Marble Statuettes, China Vases, Guns, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain-ware, Wines, Beer, &c.
Also if not previously disposed of by private contract, a second-hand Phaeton, an English-built Buggy, a newly English-built Dog Cart, a powerful Black Carriage Horse, Harness, Saddle and Bridle, &c. Particulars will appear in future advertisement and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.
Bombay, 19th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT No. 4, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of J. SKILLITER, Esquire, (proceeding to Europe) the same consists of Plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, Decanters, one Blue and Gold Dinner Set, one Flowered Tea Set, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Arms, Prediew and Easy Chairs, Tea-poys, Screens, Carpets, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Double Barrelled Gun, by Westley Richards, Colt Revolver, best Iron Treasury Chest, &c. &c.
No Catologues and the Property will be on view from to-morrow.
ALSO
On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Longcloth, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness (Plated on German Silver.)
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE OFFICERS' MESS ROOM, FORT GRORGE.
By order of the Administrator General.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd instant, the valuable Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor E. ESSELBACH, deceased, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, consisting of a set of very handsome rich Cut Glassware viz :—Wine, Claret, Champagne, Hock, and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters and Claret Jug, a set of Glass Dessert Services quite new by Osler & Co., London ; Salt Cellars with Plated Stand ; Plated Ware quite new, viz :—1 Soup Tureen, 2 Pairs Hot Water Dishes with Covers, a Pair of Chop Dishes, Cruet, Soy and Pickle Frames, Toast Rack, a set containing a Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Milk Pot, Salver, a handsome Hooka, a set of Dish Covers, containing 4 Wine Coolers, a Fish Knife and Fork in Morocco Leather Case, 2 Plated round Dishes with Glass Cups, 2 English Iron Portable Easy Chairs lined with Morocco Leather quite new, a Carved Easy Chair handsomely lined, an English Mahogany Washing Table with White Marble Slab, and Furniture complete, 2 cases of Photographic Apparatus, Cheroots and Havanah Tobacco, a small quantity of Moselle in Pints, Wearing Apparel, and variety of Sundries.
AND AT 1 P. M.
A 4 wheel Carriage with Pole, Shaft, and Lamps for Single Harness, slightly damaged.
6 Bales of Punjabee Cotton belonging to the Estate of the late Goolam Mohamed Allibux, deceased.
ALSO,
The Effects of the late Captains MORRISON AND COXHEAD and I. BACON deceased, consisting of a first rate Sextant in case, a Spy Glass and an Opera Glass, a case of Mathematical Instruments, a Pocket Revolver in case, a Double Barrel Gun, a Flute in case, a few Books, Charts, Wearing Apparel, and various other articles.
ALSO,
By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.
A large Ship Carpenter's Tool Chest and Wearing Apparel belonging to the Estates of the late Mr. Thomas Vinnecomb and Joseph Princes. The property will be on view from FRIDBY the 20th instant.
TERMS—CASH.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
ALSO,
The property of an Officer deceased, consisting of Glass, Plated Queen's Ware, Cutlery, Mahogany Medicine Chest, Military Saddle and Bridle, Sword-belts, Books, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A fine-actioned and high-caste Grey Arab Horse, rising 5 years old. This Horse carries 10 to 11 stone splendidly.
An excellent Brougham, with a pair of fast trotting serviceable Horses and Harness, complete.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Green, in the depot of Sha Velljee Narronjee & Co., by their order, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.—
101 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, of the crop of 1920.

SALE OF KHANDEISH AND SHOLAPORE LINSEED AND GUNNEY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, in the godown, and by order of Morarjee Pooja, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers, viz :—
On account of Topun Inderjee, about 2,775 cwt. of Khandeish and Sholapore Linseed, being the remaining portion of 3,202 cwt.
On account of Rana Razessee 1,101 cwt. of Khandeish and Sholapore Linseed.
On account, and at the risk of Canjee Veljee, the first purchaser—
25 Bales of Double Bengal Gunny.

SALE OF LOOSE COTTON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station :—
A quantity of loose Cotton Seed.
Empty Casks and Sundries.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS, &c.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near the Saw Mill.—
A quantity of Teakwood Pieces, Planks, &c., suitable for building purposes.
The above being the remains after finishing the building of the steamer *Margaret Crawford.*

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANNA AND BHEWNDEE.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th instant, at Tanna and Bhewndee, by order of the Official Trustee and on account of Viccajee Mherjee and Pestonjee Mherjee :—

LOT No. 1.
At Tanna on TUESDAY, the 24th at 4 P. M.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah, containing by admeasurement 2,003 square yards more or less and bounded as follows :—On the east by the public road, on the west by Huugray Tullow, on the north by the house of Bhiccajee Vukeel, on the south by the house of Bhawoo Tattea Purradker.

LOT No. 2, AT 5 P. M.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah containing by admeasurement 100 2-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by open Ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the House of Husson Mahomed Furred, and on the south by the Police Chowkey.

LOT No. 3.
At Bhewndee, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.,—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with Messsuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 1,428 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the cart road, on the south by the property of Ramsett Apasett Chowgullay, on the east by the road, and on the west by the road.

LOT No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Message, Tenement or Dwelling House situate at Bhewada Conty, by admeasurement 192 square yards more or less and bounded as follows :—On the north by the public road, on south by open ground, on the East by the property of Goolam Moeedeen Khattay Mettay and on the west by the property of Kajee Balla Vullud.

LOT No. 5.
On the same day, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Building erected thereon, situate at Bhewndee containing by admeasurement 269 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the west and the north by the passage and the property of Nanna Settary, and on the East and South by the public Road.

LOT No. 6.
On the same day, at half past 4 P. M :—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 182 4-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the foot-path, on the west by the road, on the north by the property of Bhiccajee Kahand and on the south by the properties of Ramchunder Abbajee Koolkernee and Bhiccajee Baboorow Doaro.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7 CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7 Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almiras, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence, comprising, a small portion of Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Handsome, Crystal Cut Pedestal Candlesticks, with rich Cut Albert Drops and Flowered Shades, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Cut Glass Ware, Plated Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks &c., Handsome Europe Mahogany and Rosewood Furniture, such as Chiffoniers, with Glass Sides and Doors, Oval Tables, Almira, with Plate Glass, Mirror Door, elegantly Carved Blackwood open-worked, Couches, Sittees, Easy & Drawing Room Chairs a Handsome Brass Rocking Chair, Teapoys, Circular, Pier, and and Dining Tables, Ornament Stands, Whatnot, an Elegant 12 light Crystal Cut Glass Chandelier, a Bronze four-light Hanging Argand ditto with Drops, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand, Table Solar, and Cambridge Lamps, a pair of large and Handsome Pier Glasses, with elegant Gilt Frames, choice Engravings in Frames rich Bijanterie Vases, and Table Ornaments, in great variety very large and handsome Marble Vases, first Rate, Musical Boxes, with Drum Bells, and Mechanical Playing and Jumping Figures, two superior fifteen day, Clocks, one with Child's Swinging Cradle Pendulum, English Brussels Carpets, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A BROADWOOD AND SON'S A TO A CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR OF HORSES, &c. &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.
On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Broadwood and Son's A to A Concert Grand Pianoforte, A. Schroder and Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair of Horses, &c. &c., of T. BRADLEY, Esq., (changing his residence.)
Full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses &c., of ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
The premises known as the "Locksley" Hall and Tannery, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Club House.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all that extensive and very valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring about 30,000 square yards, together with the very valuable and splendid Bungalow, known as the "Locksley" Hall, also another small Bungalow, and a large Factory, or Karkhana, known and used as a Tannery, together with all Out-houses, Sheds, Cook-room, Godown, Stabling, Coach-houses, Servants Rooms, large Garden and Compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, and assessed under Nos. 23 and 24.
The whole of the above premises to be sold in one lot.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.
A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.
An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.
Just landed per ship *Canova,* Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 qures.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.
The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission, a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.
Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.
sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th May 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.
T. BLACK, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. H. Bradley, Esq. | Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq. | N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool. | James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
| James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow. | Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale. | Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq. | C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq. | Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury. | Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq., | Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn. | Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.
The income of the Company is now as under :—
Fire Premiums upwards of........................ £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest........................ „ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds...... „ 380,000
The Funds of the Company exceed............ „ 20,000

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON :
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq. | William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under :—
Bombay...........Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta...........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong.......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
GLASGOW.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
| Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | John H. Watt, Esq.
UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859.........228,314
Do. do. 1860.........262,977
Do. do. 1861.........292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. SMOULT, Esq. | GEORGE BROWN, Esq.
JOHN N. BULLEN, Esq. | ALEX. WALKER, Esq.
C. S. HOGGS, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq.
Auditors.
HARRY INGLIS LEE, Esq. | N. S. SWEEDLAND, Esq.
Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. | *Solicitors.*
BANK OF BENGAL. | Messrs. FRITH & SANDES.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. BRADDON and Co.
Madras Agents. | *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co. | Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.
The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.
2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter ; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.
3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	„	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	„	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
60	„	10,000	1030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.
5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.
6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.
7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.
8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.
9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee ; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.
10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.
11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.
12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.
13—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.
14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.
15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.
The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.
For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, May 1860.

Holloway's Pills.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventives of hoarseness, sore throat, diptheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folded round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner ; they will be taught the proper doses and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these Pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying ; even when they fail to cure, they always assuage the severity of symptoms and diminish the danger.

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